FOCUSING ON PEOPLE

...a social and demographic profile of the Regina community

A REPORT FOR:

United Way of Regina
City of Regina, Community Services Department
Regina Police Service
Regina Qu'Appelle Health Region
Regina Regional Intersectoral Committee

2008 Edition

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SECTION 1 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

This report paints a picture of the Regina community, focusing on the people who live in the capital city of Saskatchewan. Using numbers and statistics, it helps us to gain a sense of who our neighbours are, what our community looks like now, and how it has changed in recent years.

We believe that giving the community clear and understandable information is one of the most effective tools to help individuals and organizations address issues and meet the challenges of the future. To that end, we have tried to present the information in a way that is as understandable as possible for individuals who may not be comfortable using statistics. The information presented here is descriptive, without adding any more narrative than is necessary to explain and interpret the statistics. In drawing the information to be included in the report, we try to strike a balance, neither focusing too much on problem areas nor ignoring them all together.

This is the fifth "Focusing on People" report; the first one was published in 1992 and the most recent one in 2004.

The report presents a brief overview of characteristics in several categories. There is considerably more information available in each of these areas; readers are encouraged to follow up on topics in which they are interested.

The report was prepared in partnership with representatives of:

- the Community Services Department, City of Regina;
- the Regina Qu'Appelle Health Region;
- the Regina Police Service; and
- the United Way of Regina.

A very special thank-you goes to Doug Elliott of *Sask Trends Monitor* for generously giving his time and expertise in pulling together and presenting the data. The steering committee is not responsible for the accuracy of the data; that responsibility remains with Mr. Elliott. Thanks also to organizations and government departments that provided, at our request, specific data to use.

Data Sources and Notes

In an ideal world, all of the statistics would be easy to understand, available over a long period of time using the same definitions, up-to-date, and describing the population using consistent geographic boundaries. In practise, this is not the case, of course, so this report has a blend of recent and historical information, some of it for the city proper and some for the metropolitan area. Some is administrative data and some comes from sample surveys.

The data in this report come from a variety of reliable sources that are publicly available with the majority coming from Statistics Canada generally, and the Statistics Canada's census in

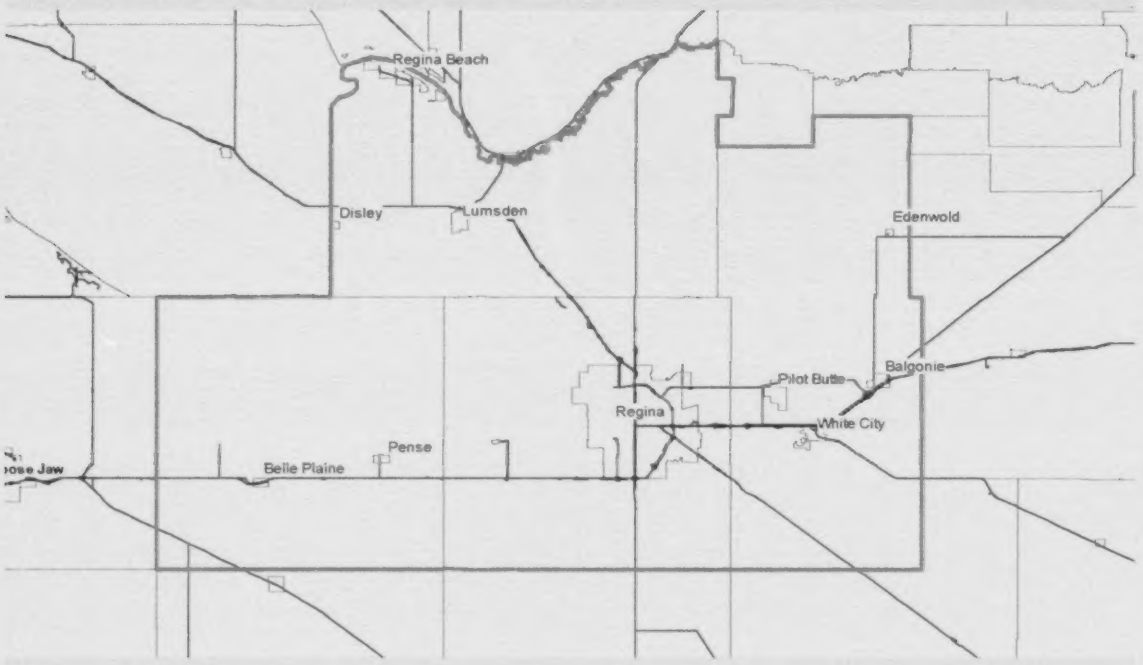
particular. To help preserve the confidentiality of individual responses to the census, Statistics Canada uses a procedure called "random rounding". With this method, all figures *including totals* are randomly rounded either up or down to a multiple of "5". While providing protection against disclosure of individual responses, this technique does introduce problems in data presentation. Because totals are independently rounded, they do not necessarily equal the sum of individually rounded figures in the tables. Similarly, percentages calculated on rounded figures do not necessarily add to exactly 100%. Imprecisions because of this rounding do, however, tend to cancel each other when the data are aggregated and the general characteristics of the population described by the statistics are never significantly affected by this technique.

Other rounding errors can occur in tables that contain percentage distributions regardless of whether the data has been subjected to the random rounding technique. In these cases, the sum of the percentages may differ from 100% by a small amount because of general rounding errors. Finally, unrounded data were used in preparing the charts in this report so there may be minor differences between the data reported in the tables and the graphic representation of that data in the charts.

Geography

In some cases, statistics are only available for what is called the Regina Census Metropolitan Area (CMA). This is a broader region that includes the city of Regina and some rural areas and communities surrounding the city (see map in Figure 1.1). According to the census, the population of the city of Regina was 178,225 in 2006 and the population of the Regina CMA

Figure 1.1 Regina Census Metropolitan Area (CMA)



was 192,800 so 92% of the CMA residents live in the city proper. Unless otherwise indicated, however, the data pertain to the residents of the city of Regina proper.

Recent Trends

Statistical information is always retrospective in the sense that it is describing what has happened in the past. (Analysis has been likened to figuring out where you are by looking in a rear view mirror.) This has been a particular problem for this report because the situation in Regina, Saskatchewan, and indeed the world, is volatile in early 2009.

Saskatchewan has had a period of unprecedented economic growth during 2007 and the first half of 2008. Much of the growth was the result of rapidly increasing prices for our traditional resource-based industry products, namely grains and oilseeds, crude oil, potash, and uranium. Among other things this has led to a labour shortage and a sharp population increase after years of little or no growth.

This period of population and economic growth is at risk because a crisis in the world's financial system has spread into "the real economy" and commodity prices have dropped dramatically. At this point, it is difficult to know how much Regina and Saskatchewan will be affected and how long that effect will last.

SECTION 2 POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHICS

This section of the report looks at the overall population of the city of Regina and the surrounding area. We also examine how the population has changed over time, the different components of population change, and the age of the city's residents.

2.1 Total Population

There are a variety of different population measures and the absolute numbers differ somewhat because they measure either slightly different populations or the population at slightly different times. All show the same general trend, namely that the city's population was increasing in the 1970s and 1980s but has recently levelled off.

Census

Table 2.1 and Figure 2.1 show the Regina city population measured by Statistics Canada in the census. The city grew rapidly during the 1970s and early 1980s with an average annual growth rate of 1.6% per year from 1971 to 1981 and then 1.4% between 1981 and 1986. Since then, the growth has slowed considerably. In 2006, the population was 179,246, about the same as in 1991.

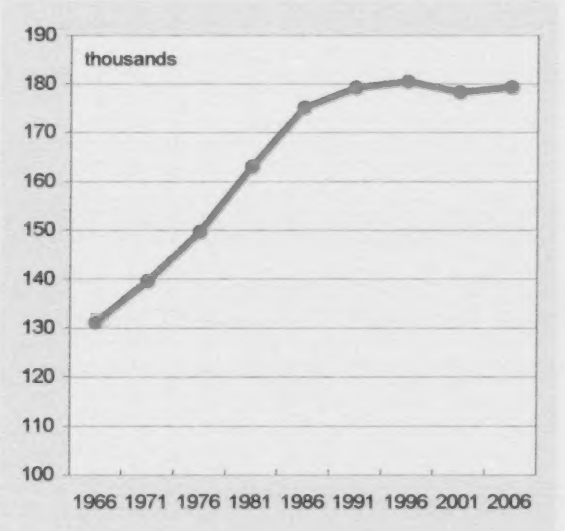
Figure 2.2 shows that among the larger urban centres in Saskatchewan, Regina's population growth of 0.1% per year in the past five years was typical. From 2001 to 2006, seven of the province's sixteen largest centres had a population increase with the fastest growth in Warman and Martinsville, two of the bedroom communities around Saskatoon.

Regina, with an average annual increase of 0.1% was among the seven with population growth. The increase was below the 0.6% per year growth rate in Saskatoon.

Table 2.1 Regina City Population, 1966 to 2006

	Population as of June	Average Annual Increase
1966	131,127	3.2%
1971	139,479	1.2%
1976	149,593	1.4%
1981	162,984	1.7%
1986	175,064	1.4%
1991	179,183	0.5%
1996	180,404	0.1%
2001	178,225	-0.2%
2006	179,246	0.1%

Figure 2.1 Regina City Census Population, 1966 to 2006



Statistics Canada CMA Population

In addition to the census, Statistics Canada produces population estimates for large urban centres in their annual publication of demographic statistics. These population counts differ from the census in two ways.

Figure 2.2 Average Annual Change in Population, 2001 to 2006, Larger Urban Centres in Saskatchewan

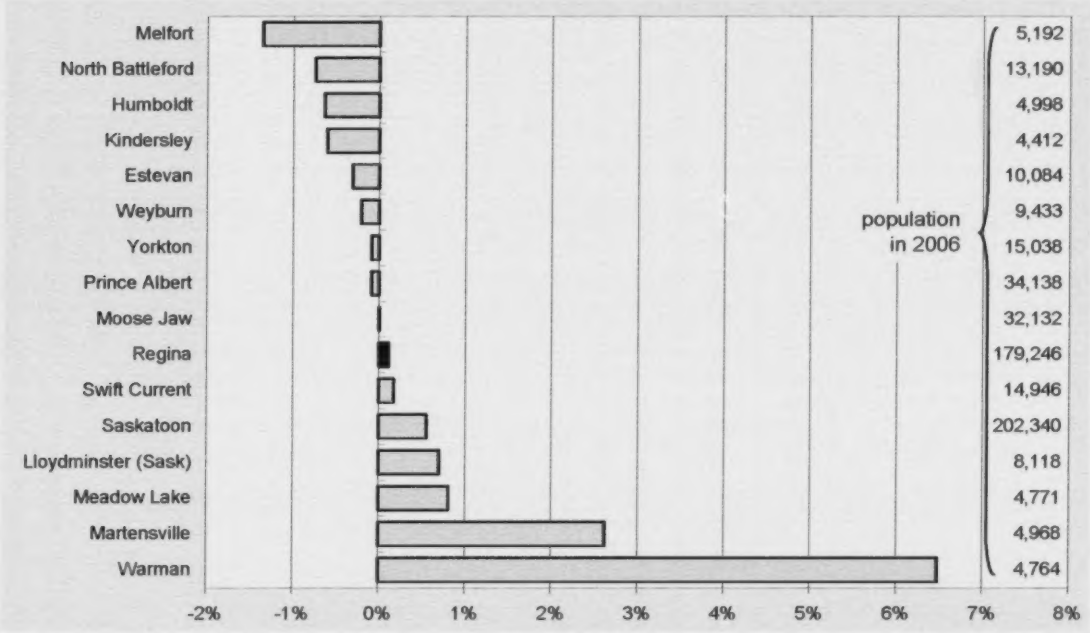
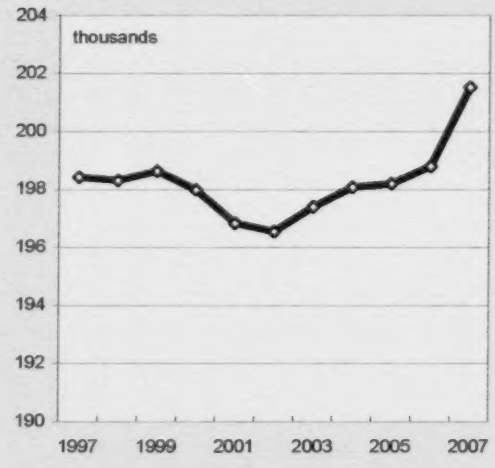


Table 2.2 Regina CMA Population, 1997 to 2007

	Population as of June	Average Annual Increase
1997	198,409	-0.4%
1998	198,298	-0.1%
1999	198,621	0.2%
2000	197,970	-0.3%
2001	196,821	-0.6%
2002	196,531	-0.1%
2003	197,380	0.4%
2004	198,057	0.3%
2005	198,177	0.1%
2006	198,778	0.3%
2007	201,514	1.4%

Figure 2.3 Regina CMA Population



Firstly, Statistics Canada readily acknowledges that some people are missed in the census and calculates estimates of this "under-coverage" after the census is conducted. Provincially, the under-coverage is typically 1% to 2% but there is no separately published estimate for under-coverage in Regina city.

Secondly, these population estimates are published only for the CMA regions. Approximately 92% of the population in the Regina CMA lives in the city proper but the communities in the metropolitan area are, on average, growing more quickly than the city. Table 2.2 shows the most recent Regina CMA population estimates from Statistics Canada; the same information is shown graphically in Figure 2.3.

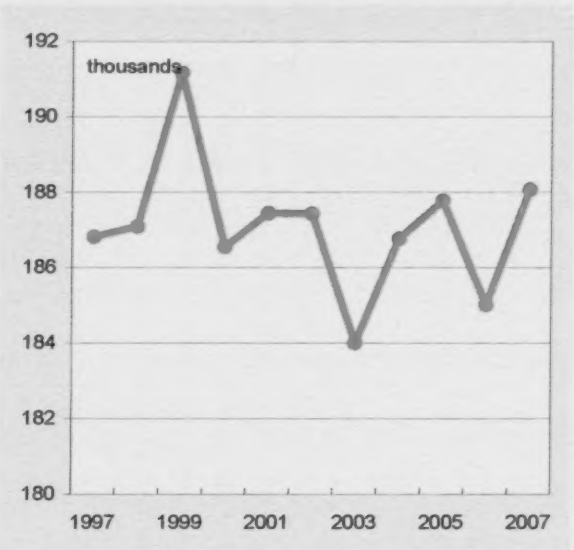
Table 2.3 Regina City "Covered Population", 1997 to 2007

	Population as of August	Average Annual Increase
1997	186,812	-1.6%
1998	187,085	0.1%
1999	191,160	2.2%
2000	186,547	-2.4%
2001	187,441	0.5%
2002	187,429	-0.0%
2003	184,006	-1.8%
2004	186,766	1.5%
2005	187,772	0.5%
2006	185,010	-1.5%
2007	188,065	1.7%

In the early part of the decade, the figures show the same pattern as the census figures, namely a relatively stable population. From 2001 to 2006, for example, the Regina CMA population grew by an average of 0.2% per year. Looked at another way, the area around the city grew by an average of 1.5% per year whereas the population in the city proper grew by 0.1% per year.

The figures in Table 2.2 and Figure 2.3 also show the sharp increase in 2007 when the migration patterns in the province and the city reversed and the population started to increase. These preliminary estimates suggest that the Regina CMA population grew by 1.4% between 2006 and 2007. A large but unknown proportion of that increase will have occurred in the city proper.

Figure 2.4 Covered Population, Regina City



Covered Population

The third source of population information is from Saskatchewan Health and is commonly referred to as the "covered population" because it measures the population with a valid health insurance card. While not designed as a population measure, the

covered population is often used as a proxy for the population, particularly when the census figures become dated.

The covered population counts differ from the actual population for a number of reasons. Residents who move out of the province retain their health coverage for a period of three months and people who move into the province are not covered until they have lived here for three months. As well, members of the RCMP, the Armed Forces, and inmates of Federal Penitentiaries are not included. The address on the card is updated whenever the person contacts a health service but is routinely updated for all residents every three years. This helps explain the periodic drops evident in Figure 2.4 as they correspond with years in which new cards are mailed.

The covered population counts are somewhat higher than the population reported in the census. In 2006, for example, the covered population for Regina was 185,010 compared with 179,246 according to the census. Part of the reason for this difference is the under-coverage in the census.

As well, some city residents will be eligible for health coverage but not counted as "residents" in the census. Finally, some residents may be slow to update the addresses on their health cards after they have left the city and some non-residents may have a Regina mailing address.

Although more volatile from year to year, the covered population figures show the same pattern in population, namely relative stability in the size of the population (see Figure 2.4). The figures also show the increase in 2007 that was evident in the CMA population estimates.

In summary then, the city's total population has been effectively constant over the past ten years although the population in the area around Regina is growing. Preliminary figures show that this may be changing – the metropolitan area population increased by 1.4% in 2007, the largest increase in twenty years.

Stability in the overall size doesn't mean, however, that there haven't been changes in the characteristics of the population. The next section looks at the components of population change — births, deaths, and migration.

2.2 Components of Population Change

In the study of demographic trends, each particular statistic about population flow is easy enough to understand but there are a lot of them and they interact in complex ways. This section looks at the eight population flows that influence the total number of city residents. These figures are from Statistics Canada and cover the CMA region.

The absolute number of people currently residing in the Regina CMA changes over time because of two factors – natural growth and migration. Natural growth is in turn, comprised of two components, births and deaths. Births and deaths arise as a consequence of both fertility and mortality rates and the number of persons in the relevant age groups.

Migration is normally expressed as the net flow, that is, the number of persons moving into the city less the number who have left. These migration flows can be further broken down into

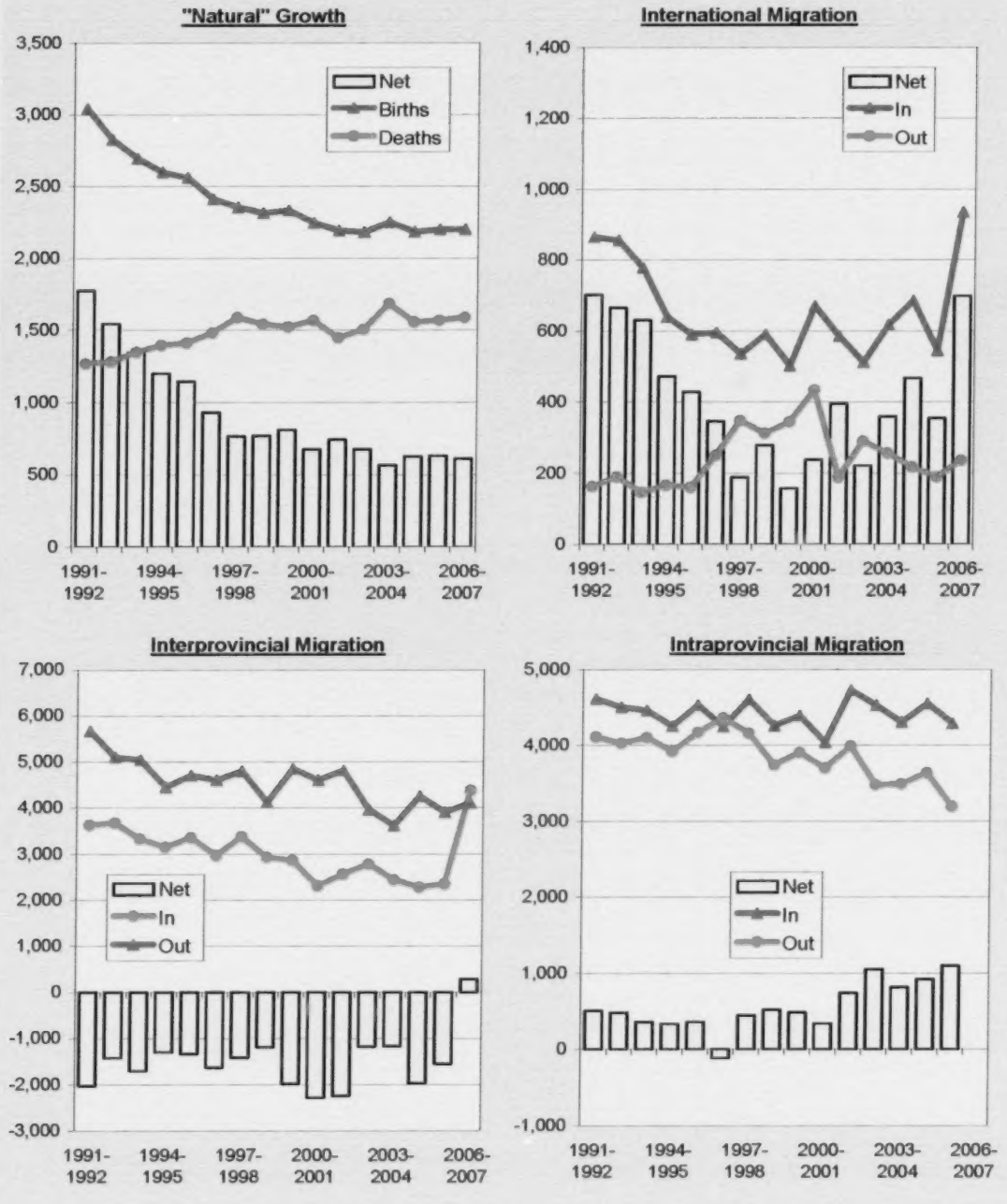
- international migration,
- interprovincial migration, and
- intraprovincial (within the province) migration.

A change in any one of these eight individual elements of population change can lead to a change in the overall size of the city's population. Table 2.4 shows how these different elements have changed in the past sixteen years and Figure 2.5 shows the same information in graphic form. The figures for 2006-07 are preliminary and subject to change in future releases.

Table 2.4 Elements of Population Change, 1991-92 to 2006-07, Regina CMA

July to June	Natural Growth			International Migration			Inter-provincial Migration			Intraprovincial Migration		
	Births	Deaths	Net	In	Out	Net	In	Out	Net	In	Out	Net
1991-1992	3,042	1,268	1,774	864	163	701	3,624	5,659	-2,035	4,609	4,106	503
1992-1993	2,825	1,282	1,543	855	190	665	3,666	5,094	-1,428	4,500	4,021	479
1993-1994	2,693	1,348	1,345	777	147	630	3,323	5,034	-1,711	4,457	4,102	355
1994-1995	2,596	1,396	1,200	639	167	472	3,142	4,445	-1,303	4,247	3,916	331
1995-1996	2,558	1,412	1,146	589	161	428	3,353	4,695	-1,342	4,527	4,170	357
1996-1997	2,411	1,481	930	595	250	345	2,962	4,597	-1,635	4,241	4,357	-116
1997-1998	2,353	1,589	764	535	347	188	3,370	4,791	-1,421	4,600	4,156	444
1998-1999	2,312	1,542	770	590	312	278	2,922	4,116	-1,194	4,254	3,738	516
1999-2000	2,330	1,521	809	501	344	157	2,856	4,845	-1,989	4,386	3,903	483
2000-2001	2,244	1,568	676	670	433	237	2,304	4,594	-2,290	4,033	3,698	335
2001-2002	2,190	1,447	743	584	189	395	2,556	4,805	-2,249	4,721	3,986	735
2002-2003	2,180	1,505	675	511	290	221	2,776	3,958	-1,182	4,522	3,475	1,047
2003-2004	2,250	1,684	566	616	257	359	2,431	3,606	-1,175	4,300	3,486	814
2004-2005	2,183	1,557	626	685	218	467	2,272	4,248	-1,976	4,549	3,633	916
2005-2006	2,199	1,568	631	544	190	354	2,341	3,894	-1,553	4,285	3,191	1,094
2006-2007	2,198	1,588	610	934	236	698	4,374	4,095	279	n/a	n/a	n/a

Figure 2.5 Elements of Population Change, Regina CMA, 1991-92 to 2006-07



The aging of the population has led to a decline in the natural growth rate for the city. The number of women in the child-bearing age group has declined and this, combined with lower fertility rates, means a declining number of births. The aging population also means that the number of deaths is increasing in spite of the fact that mortality rates are declining. Together these two factors mean that the city's natural growth rate has slowed – even with no migration, the population would grow by only 500 to 600 people per year compared with over 1,000 per year in the early 1990s.

The other factors affecting the size of the metropolitan area population are also changing. International immigration has routinely added another several hundred people per year to the city's population although the number was higher in the early 1990s. This changed in the most recent year when the number of immigrants increased to nearly 1,000. This translates into a net increase of 698 persons from 2006 to 2007.

The city has traditionally lost people as a result of inter-provincial migration and this was one of the reasons for the stagnant population growth in the early part of the decade. Typically about 3,000 people per year moved into the city from another province but this was offset by almost twice that many who left. The net effect of inter-provincial migration was a loss in population of approximately 2,000 people per year. This too has changed according to preliminary figures for the most recent year. The number of in-migrants from another province increased by over 2,000 so that inter-provincial migration added rather than subtracted from the city's population.

Intraprovincial migration is also a source of population growth for the city. Although the number of people moving into and out of the city is quite large, the two flows are almost in balance and the net effect is an increase of 300 to 500 people per year.

As with the province as a whole, these figures show that the population of the city is largely determined by migration. There is a relatively steady increase in the population as a result of natural demographic trends and intraprovincial migration but these small increases can easily be overwhelmed by the much larger flows involved in inter-provincial and international migration. A declining natural growth rate means that the city's overall population will continue to be dependent on these migration flows in the future.

2.3 Age Structure

While the overall size of the city's population may not be changing much, the demographic characteristics of the residents certainly are. The most important of these changing characteristics are age-related and the result of the so-called "baby boom" generation.

Baby boomers were born in the 1950s and 1960s. Although there is some debate about when the end date is, the generally accepted definition has them in the 40 to 59 age group in 2006. As a group, these 52,000 individuals represented 29% of the city's population in 2006. The peak of the baby boom generation was in the 45 to 49 age group in 2006, that is, the bulk of them were born in the late 1950s (see Figure 2.6).

The period after the baby boom is usually called the "baby bust". There are relatively few people who were born in this period – those who are currently in their thirties (see Table 2.5). Children of the baby boomers form an age cohort called the "echo". These individuals are currently under 25 years of age.

The echo generation is largely in the same age as the Aboriginal population in Regina so the size of the population 15 to 29 years of age is magnified by the combined presence of these two groups.

Relative to Saskatchewan (see Figure 2.7), Regina has more young adults and fewer at either end of the age spectrum. In particular, the city has a relatively large number of those 20 to 29 years of age – 16% compared with 13% for the province as a whole. The migration of Aboriginal people to the city and the presence of the University of Regina will both be factors that help explain the large proportion of young adults in the city.

The age distribution displayed in the traditional pyramid chart also shows the dominance of women in the older age groups and, to a lesser extent, among those 20 to 59 years of age as well. Overall there are 105 women in Regina for every 100 men.

Table 2.5 Regina City Population, 2006, by Age Group and Gender

Age group	Men	Women	Total
Under 5	4,960	4,850	9,810
5 to 9	5,120	5,050	10,170
10 to 14	5,850	5,735	11,585
15 to 19	6,780	6,525	13,305
20 to 24	7,275	7,645	14,920
25 to 29	6,580	6,810	13,390
30 to 34	5,440	5,870	11,310
35 to 39	5,490	5,685	11,175
40 to 44	6,660	7,340	14,000
45 to 49	7,030	7,310	14,340
50 to 54	6,285	6,740	13,025
55 to 59	5,125	5,505	10,630
60 to 64	3,515	3,870	7,385
65 to 69	2,840	3,345	6,185
70 to 74	2,480	3,050	5,530
75 to 79	2,115	2,810	4,925
80 to 84	1,420	2,530	3,950
85 plus	1,050	2,560	3,610
All ages	86,015	93,235	179,250

Figure 2.6 Age Distribution, Regina City Population, 2006

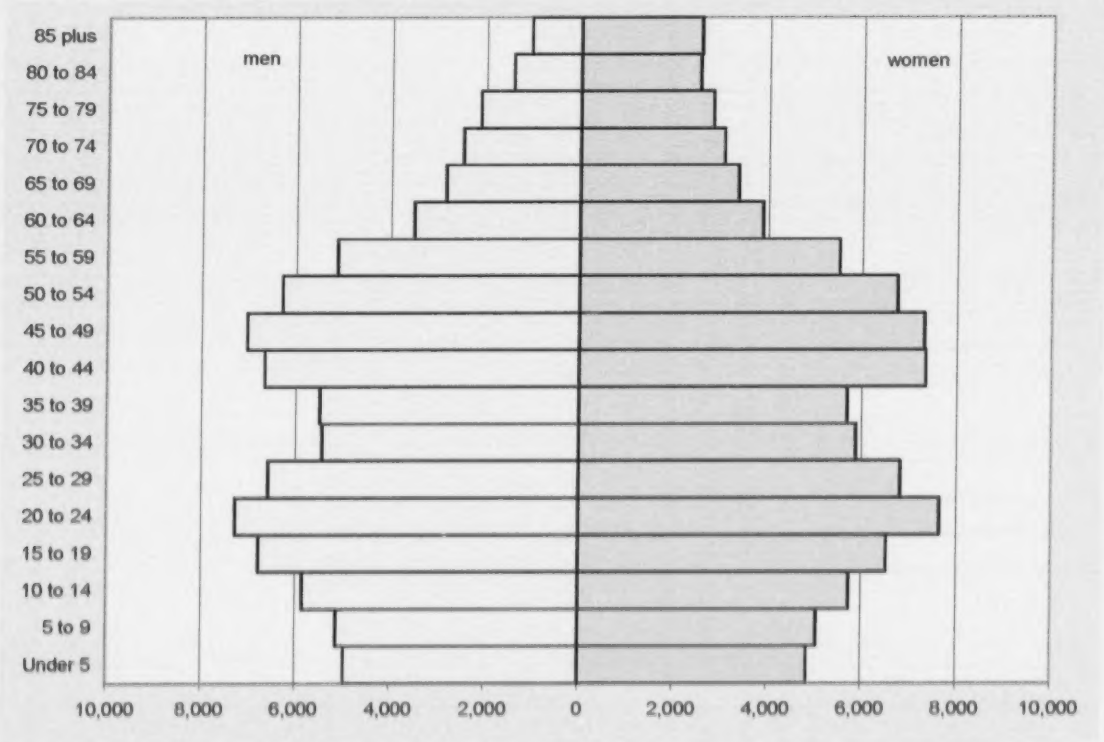


Figure 2.7 Population Distribution in 2006, Regina City and Saskatchewan Compared

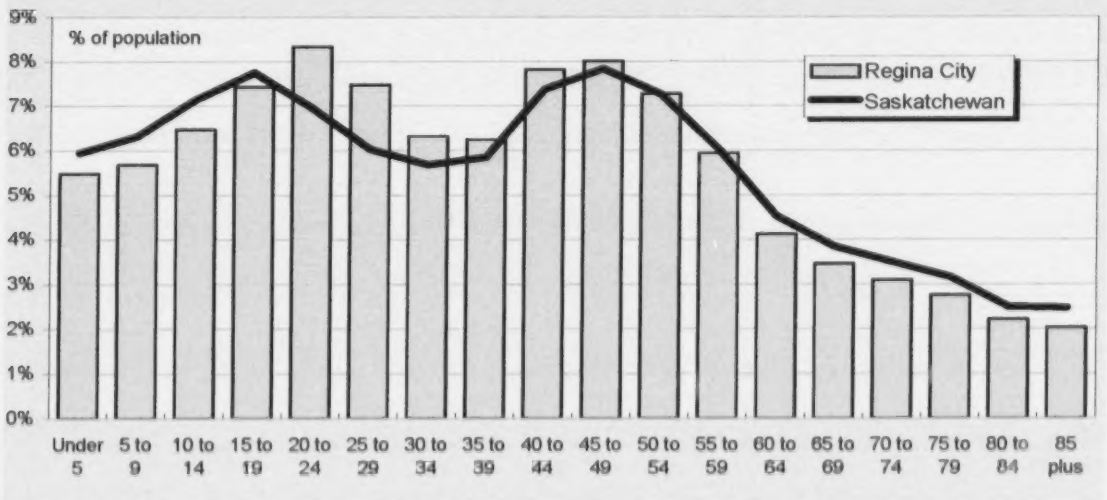
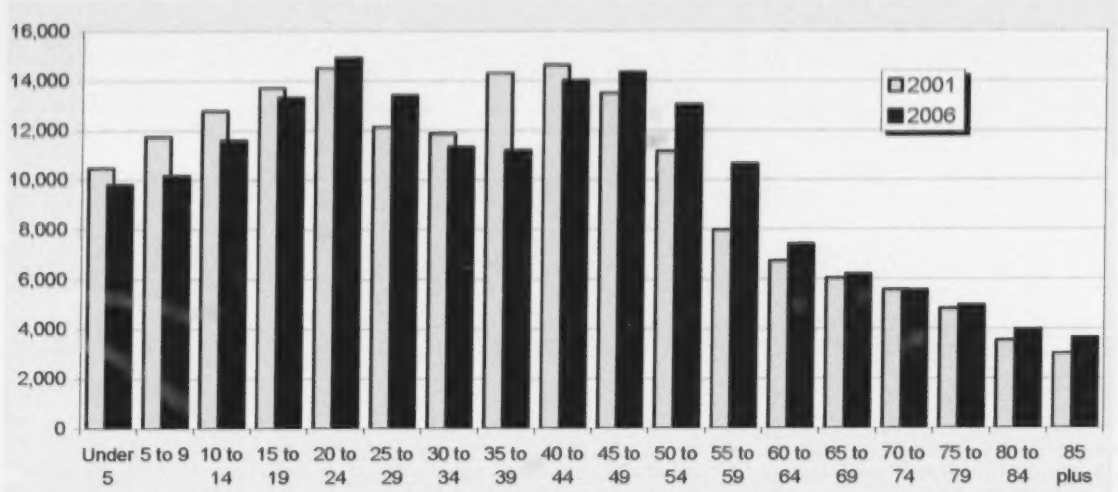


Figure 2.8 shows how the Regina city population has changed in the five years from 2001 to 2006. The peak of the baby boom generation was in the 35 to 44 age group in 2001. Since then, there has been a sharp decline among those 35 to 39 years of age and a sharp increase among those 50 to 59 years of age as this peak moved five years to age groups that are five years older. The figure also shows the decline in the number of children living in Regina – a consequence of lower fertility rates – the number of women in the child bearing age group has not declined.

Declining mortality rates and migration of seniors into the city has resulted in an increase in the population of those age 75 and older. While still a lower proportion of the population than in other parts of Saskatchewan, the number of these older seniors is growing rapidly.

Over the next five years, that is, from 2006 to 2011, the same aging of the baby boom generation will see an increase in the number of Regina residents who are 55 to 64 years of age. This will be accompanied by an increase among those 25 to 34 years of age, particularly if the recent interprovincial migrants are young adults – the traditional age group for migrants.

Figure 2.8 Changes in Population by Age Group, 2001 to 2006, Regina City



2.4 Summary

The main findings from this section are summarized below in point form.

- Regina's population grew rapidly during the 1970s and early 1980s with an average growth rate of 1%-2% per year. Since then, the growth has slowed considerably – in 2006, the population was 179,246, about the same as in 1991.

- The population in many large urban centres in the province fell from 2001 to 2006 whereas Regina's population increased at an average annual rate of 0.1%. Saskatoon's population increased by an average of 0.6% per year over the same five-year period.

- The population of the metropolitan area around the city is growing more quickly than the population living in the city proper.

- There are early signs of a sharp increase in the population of the city since the 2006 census, particularly in the metropolitan area around the city.

- The lack of growth in the city's population from 1991 to 2006 was caused by a slowdown in the natural population growth rate (births less deaths) and high levels of migration out of the city to other provinces.

- The recent population increase has been partly caused by a sharp increase in international immigration together with a doubling of the number of people moving to Regina from other provinces.

- Compared with other parts of Saskatchewan, Regina city has a relatively large proportion of young adults – those 20 to 29 years of age. This group is comprised of both the "echo" from the baby boom generation and the relatively young Aboriginal population.

- The natural aging of the "baby boom" generation in the city means that those in their fifties were the fastest growing age group from 2001 to 2006. The number of children is declining.

SECTION 3 FAMILY STRUCTURES

Statistics about households and families are complicated by the different ideas about what makes up a "family" and by the variety of living arrangements present in today's society. Traditionally, statistics about family status have focussed on marital status whereas the actual living arrangements in the household are usually more important. For completeness, however, both legal marital status and living arrangements are described in this section.

To understand these statistics, it is instructive to look at the different ways in which Statistics Canada measures family structures and living arrangements. There are two separate concepts involved – one for households and one for families – and both can be measured in terms of the number of people or the number of family/household units.

Private dwelling	A "private dwelling" is defined as a separate set of living quarters which has a private entrance either directly from outside or from a common hall, lobby, vestibule or stairway leading to the outside. Apartments are therefore considered as separate dwellings. Most basement suites are considered as separate households whereas a "room and board" situation would be classified as a multi-family household, unless the extra person was a member of the immediate family. Extended family arrangements are considered as multi-family households.
Household	A "household" is a person or group of persons (other than temporary or foreign residents) who occupy a private dwelling.
Family	A "family" is defined as a married couple (with or without children of either or both spouses), a couple living common-law (with or without children of either or both partners), or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling. A couple living common-law may be of the opposite or the same sex. It is not necessary for the adults to be the biological parents of the children so families with adopted children or "blended" families are included in the definition.

Additional complexity arises when unattached individuals, that is, those who are not immediate family members are living in a family household. A grandparent in a husband-wife family, for example, or a lone parent with her child living in the parental home leads to what Statistics Canada calls multi-family households.

The extent to which the traditional family structure is no longer "traditional" is evident when we note that out of the approximately 180,000 persons living in Regina, less than half live in single family households headed by a married couple of the opposite sex.

3.1 Marital Status

Legal marital status may be the least useful of the statistics describing family structures because legal status may differ from the actual living arrangement. Nevertheless, marital status is presented here for completeness. Table 3.1 has the legal market status of adults in the city over the twenty years from 1986 to 2006 and Figure 3.1 shows graphically the status in 2006.

In the past five years, there has been an increase in the number of adults in the city. Their marital status is changing as well with a higher proportion being single, that is, never married, and a lower proportion being married. The proportion of adults who are divorced increased over the five years whereas the proportion who are widowed declined.

In absolute terms, the fastest growing population group in the past five years has been those who report their legal marital status as single. This is partly because of the growth in the number common law relationships – 15% of those who are legally single are living in a common law relationship – and partly because young people are getting married at an older age. In 2006, for example, 66% of those 25 to 29 years of age were single compared with 55% in 1996.

Figure 3.1 Legal Marital Status of Regina Adults in 2006

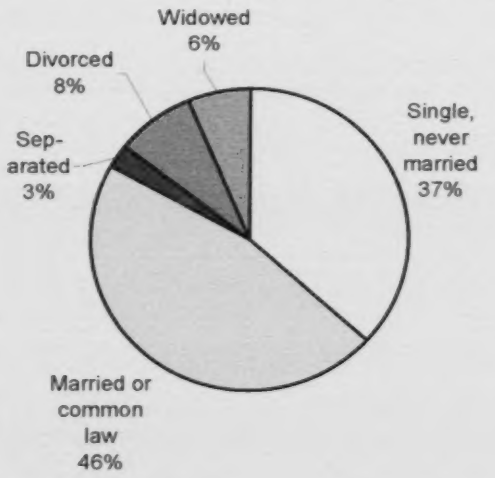


Table 3.1 Legal Marital Status of Adults Living in Regina City, 1986 to 2006

	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006
Number of adults (15 & older)	134,710	138,390	140,910	143,270	147,690
Single, never married	28%	32%	33%	35%	37%
Married or common law	62%*	53%	50%	48%	46%
Separated		3%	3%	3%	3%
Divorced	4%	6%	7%	7%	8%
Widowed	6%	6%	6%	7%	6%

Source: Statistics Canada Census
* breakdown between married and separated not available

3.2 Living Arrangements

With an increase in the number of single people and an aging population, one would expect an increase in the number of people living alone and this is the case for Regina. This trend coincides with fewer children being born per family and an increase in the number of lone parent families so the average number of persons per family is falling. Taken together all of these trends suggest fewer persons per household, that is, a lower population density in the city.

Figure 3.2 and Table 3.2 show that the number of households in the city increased in the 1990s even as the population remained stable. In 2006, single person households made up 30% of all households compared with 28% in 1996 and 24% in 1986. The average number of persons per household has fallen from 2.95 to 2.36 in the last thirty years in a relatively uniform trend.

There is anecdotal evidence about a resurgence in the popularity of marriage but the statistics still show an increasing proportion of couples living in a common law relationship. In 2006, 16% of couples were living common law compared with 13% in 2001 and 11% in 1996. Looked at another way, the number of common law couples increased by 13% between 2001 and 2006 compared with a 1% decline in the number of

Figure 3.2 Trends in the Number and Size of Households, Regina City

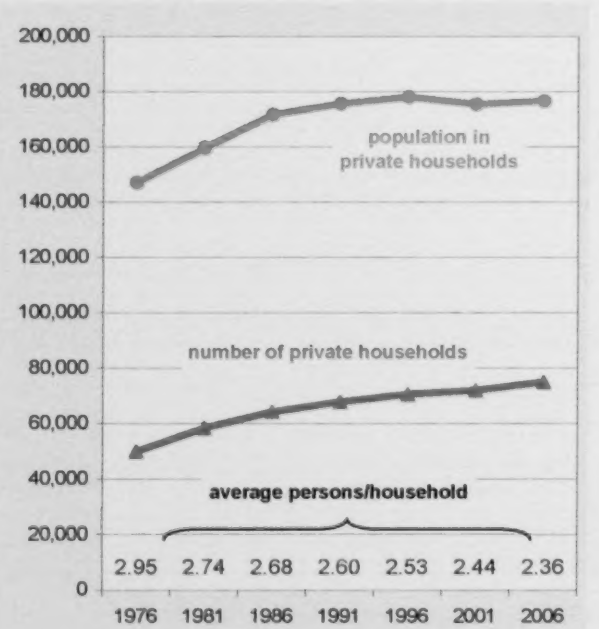


Table 3.2 Number and Size of Households in Regina

		1976	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006
Population in private households		146,895	159,400	171,600	175,480	177,910	175,270	176,445
Occupied private households		49,795	58,175	64,030	67,595	70,325	71,720	74,803
Household size	One person	20%	24%	24%	26%	28%	29%	30%
	Two persons	29%	29%	29%	30%	31%	32%	34%
	Three persons	17%	17%	17%	17%	16%	16%	15%
	4 or 5 persons	27%	26%	26%	24%	23%	21%	19%
	6 or more persons	7%	5%	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%
Average persons per household		2.95	2.74	2.68	2.60	2.53	2.44	2.36

Source: Statistics Canada Census

married couples.

The number of lone parent families continues to increase although not as quickly as in the past. In 2006, 20% of families were headed by a lone parent. This is effectively the same percentage as in 2001 but much higher than the 17% in 1996 and the 14% in 1986.

The number of lone parent families headed by a man is still relatively small but is increasing more quickly than the number headed by a woman. From 2001 to 2006, the number of male lone-parent families increased by 9.1% from 1,640 to 1,790. Over the same period, the number for female lone-parent families increased by 2.4% from 7,895 to 8,085.

Figure 3.3 Lone Parent Families as a Percentage of All Families in Regina

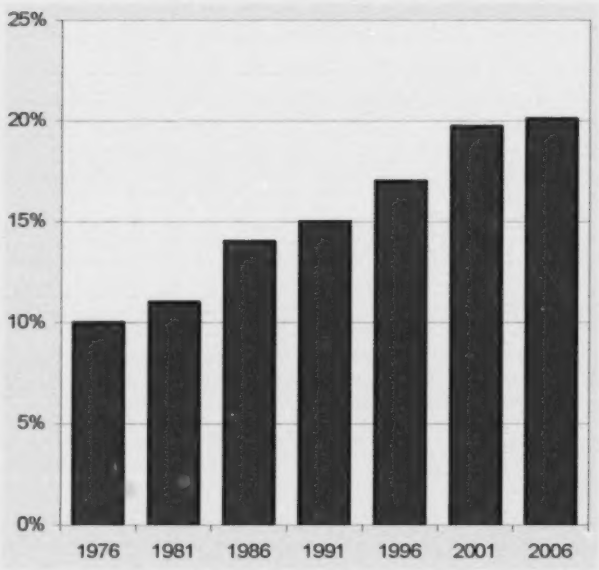


Table 3.3 Family Types in Regina City

		1976	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006
Number of families		37,415	41,330	45,255	46,885	47,595	48,355	49,045
Husband-wife families*	Without children	...	...	14,450	13,530	13,945	14,240	15,180
	With children	...	...	24,470	22,465	21,215	19,680	18,460
	Total	33,675	36,780	38,920	36,000	35,155	33,915	33,640
Common Law families	Without children	...	...	...	2,125	2,180	2,940	3,390
	With children	...	...	...	1,760	2,025	1,970	2,140
	Total	...	...	...	3,890	4,205	4,905	5,530
Lone parent families		3,740	4,550	6,335	7,000	8,235	9,535	9,875
Average number of children per family		1.5	...	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1
Percent Distribution of families								
Number of families		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Husband-wife families*	Without children	...	...	31.9%	28.9%	29.3%	29.4%	31.0%
	With children	...	...	54.1%	47.9%	44.6%	40.7%	37.6%
	Total	90.0%	89.0%	86.0%	76.8%	73.9%	70.1%	68.6%
Common Law families	Without children	...	...	...	4.5%	4.6%	6.1%	6.9%
	With children	...	...	...	3.8%	4.3%	4.1%	4.4%
	Total	...	...	...	8.3%	8.8%	10.1%	11.3%
Lone parent families		10.0%	11.0%	14.0%	14.9%	17.3%	19.7%	20.1%

... = breakdown not available from census publications
* includes common law couples prior to 1991
Source: Statistics Canada Census

Lone parent families tend to be smaller in terms of the number of children – 61% have one child compared with 39% of two parent families. The increasing prevalence of lone parent families, however, means that more children are being raised in a lone parent family. In 2006, 29% of children living at home were in a lone parent family compared with 27% in 2001.

3.3 Children at Home

There were 53,750 unmarried children living at the parental home in Regina in 2006, a noticeable drop from the 56,880 in 2001. In fact, the number of children living at home was relatively constant from 1986 to 1996 before dropping in the last ten years. The average age of the children is increasing. In 2006, for example, just under one half were under fifteen years of age compared with 65% in the 1980s and early 1990s.

Figure 3.4 and Table 3.4 shows that in absolute terms, the number of children under fifteen years of age is declining whereas the number of children eighteen and older is increasing.

A relatively large proportion of young adults, particularly men, are still living with their parents. Figure 3.5 shows that more than one third (36%) of men in their twenties are unmarried and living with their parents. This compares with 26% of women in that age group.

Another third (36%) of the men are living alone or with non-relatives and almost all of the remaining 28% are living in a married or common-law relationship.

Figure 3.4 Age of Children at Home, Regina City

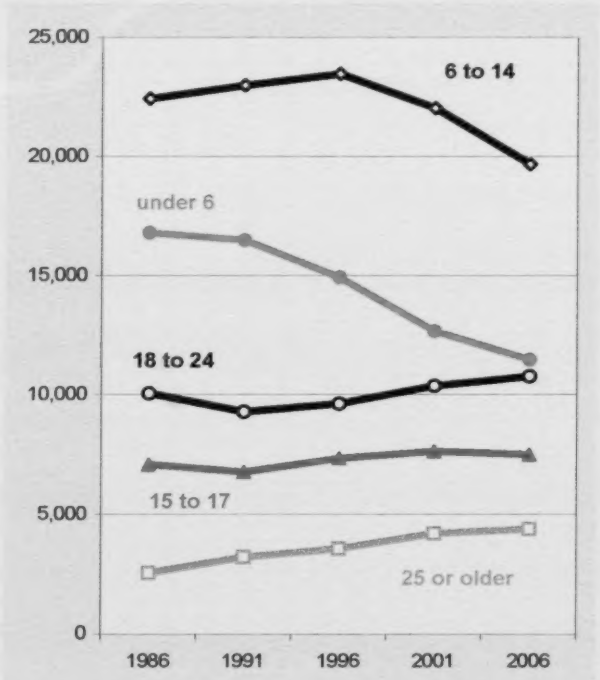
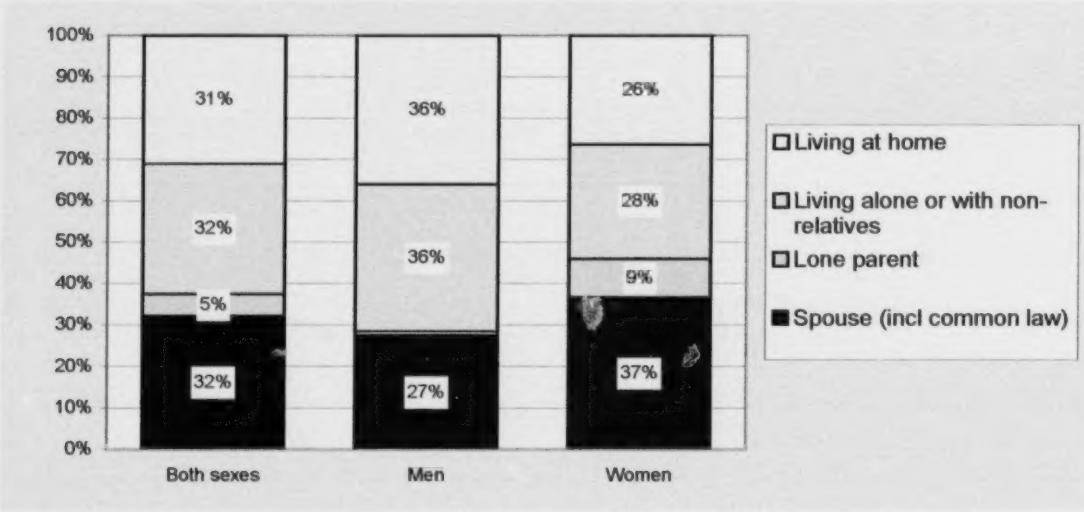


Table 3.4 Age of (unmarried) Children Living at Home, Regina City

	Number					Distribution				
	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006
Number of children at home	58,885	58,705	58,885	56,880	53,750	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Under 6 years of age	16,780	16,480	14,900	12,655	11,455	28%	28%	25%	22%	21%
6-14 years	22,425	22,985	23,460	22,025	19,660	38%	39%	40%	39%	37%
15-17 years	7,070	6,760	7,330	7,625	7,485	12%	12%	12%	13%	14%
18-24 years	10,050	9,275	9,620	10,370	10,770	17%	16%	16%	18%	20%
25 years and over	2,555	3,210	3,565	4,200	4,385	4%	5%	6%	7%	8%

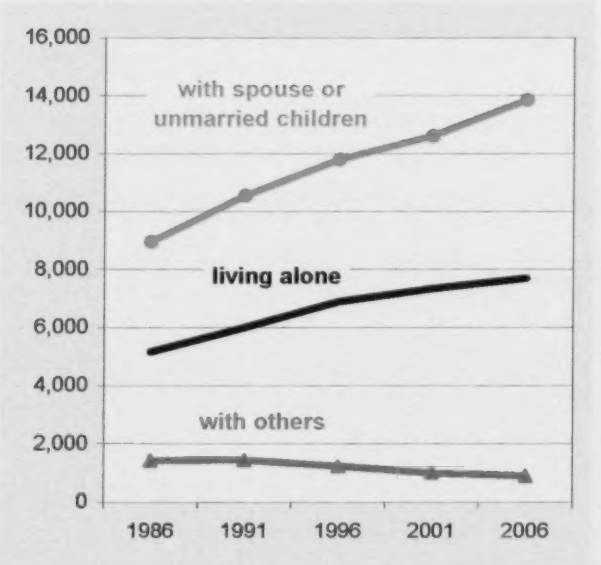
Figure 3.5 Living Arrangements for Young Adults (20 to 29 Years of Age), Regina City, 2006



3.4 Seniors

The living situation for seniors is of particular interest because many seniors are widowed and, if they live alone, may be without the social support they need[1]. These figures include only seniors living in private households, that is, they exclude those living in special care homes. The number of seniors (65 years of age and older) is increasing in the city as it is elsewhere in the province. From 1996 to 2006, for example, the number of seniors increased by 13% – from 19,890 to 22,420.

Figure 3.6 Living Arrangements for Seniors (65 and older), Regina City



Six out of ten seniors live in a family situation which is typically with their spouse but possibly with one of their unmarried children. (If they are living with a married child, they are classified as "other" because this arrangement would be classified as a multi-family household.) The number living alone has increased by 12% over the past ten years but the proportion living alone (34%) is down slightly from 2001. The prevalence of sharing a home with non-family members is declining both in absolute terms and as a proportion of the total.

Table 3.5 Living Arrangements for Seniors, Regina City

	Number					Distribution				
	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006
Total number of persons 65 years and over	15,535	17,970	19,890	20,950	22,420	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
In a census family	8,950	10,540	11,785	12,605	13,845	58%	59%	59%	60%	62%
Living with relatives	1,020	995	890	640	605	7%	6%	4%	3%	3%
Living with non-relatives	400	435	335	360	280	3%	2%	2%	2%	1%
Living alone	5,165	5,990	6,880	7,340	7,690	33%	33%	35%	35%	34%

1 Note that the definition Statistics Canada uses for "living alone" will include those who live by themselves in apartments in specialized senior's complexes. This is a qualitatively different living arrangement than a senior living alone in a detached bungalow even though both are classified as living alone.

3.5 Summary

There are several statistical trends in family structures that all have a common effect, namely, smaller numbers of persons per household.

- There are an increasing number of lone parent families in the city. Lone parent families are, statistically speaking, smaller than other families because there tend to be fewer children and, of course, only one adult.

- Husband-wife families are also becoming smaller; couples are having fewer children and older children are moving out of the household albeit at a later time in their life than in the past.

- There is an increasing number of unattached individuals, primarily because the general aging of the population leads to more widows and widowers but also because the number of single persons is increasing.

- The children of the baby boom generation are gradually approaching the age when they normally leave the household. This produces the so called empty-nester phenomenon and smaller family sizes.

When combined, these trends have led to a drop in the average household size in Regina, from 2.95 persons per household in 1976 to its current level of 2.44. One of the consequences is that the number of households in the city has increased in the past ten years even though the population has been relatively constant.

SECTION 4 EDUCATION

In this section, several characteristics relating to the level of completed education among Regina residents are described including school attendance figures at both the elementary/secondary level and at the post-secondary level.

We begin, however, with a description of educational attainment, the highest level of formal schooling among the city's adult population.

4.1 Completed Level of Education

The average level of formal education among Regina residents is increasing steadily as it is in Saskatchewan as a whole. As one measure of this trend, the 2006 Statistics Canada census found that 48% of the adult population were post-secondary graduates, that is, had a post-secondary degree, certificate, or diploma[1]. This compares with 41% a decade ago. As another measure, the number of adults with less than grade 12 declined by 32% from 1996 to 2006. The details are contained in Table 4.1 and Figure 4.1.

Part of the reason for the change in education levels is the natural aging of the population. Those in the older age groups grew up in an era when completing high school was rare so they are more likely to have a lower level of formal education than those in younger age groups. For example, in 2006, 39% of those 65 and older had less than grade 12 compared with 9% of those 25 to 34 years of age. The increase in the average age of the population leads, therefore, to an increase in the average level of completed education as the older city residents are replaced by persons more likely to have stayed in school longer.

Among those with a post-secondary education, the census also captures their field of study. The details of this are shown in Table 4.2 and Figure 4.2. Because these statistics measure educational attainment for the resident population regardless of age, they tend to reflect changes in the employment opportunities in the city more than changes in what current students are choosing to study.

Table 4.1 Level of Completed Education, Adults (15 and older), Regina, City

	number of persons						percent of total					
	1981	1986	1991*	1996	2001**	2006	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006
Less than grade 9	17,190	15,240	13,020	11,030	8,195	31,775	14%	11%	10%	8%	6%	22%
Grade 9 to 11	37,470	39,390	35,190	35,570	24,630		31%	30%	26%	26%	19%	
Grade 12 or 13	13,455	12,995	16,775	16,615	15,000	44,430	11%	10%	12%	12%	12%	31%
Some post-secondary, no graduation	22,415	19,285	19,455	17,305	18,500		18%	15%	14%	12%	15%	
Post-secondary certificate or diploma	20,255	30,740	33,980	35,825	38,525	42,050	17%	23%	25%	26%	30%	29%
University degree	11,715	15,165	17,960	20,545	22,205	27,160	10%	11%	13%	15%	17%	19%
Total, ages 15 and over	122,500	132,815	136,375	138,925	127,055	145,420	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

* change in definition of certificate
** based on population 20 and older rather than 15 and older

1 Statistics Canada did a major revamping of their education statistics in the 2006 census so many of the figures are not comparable to those in previous years. Readers should be cautious when comparing trends over time.

Figure 4.1 Level of Completed Education, Population 15 and Older, Regina City

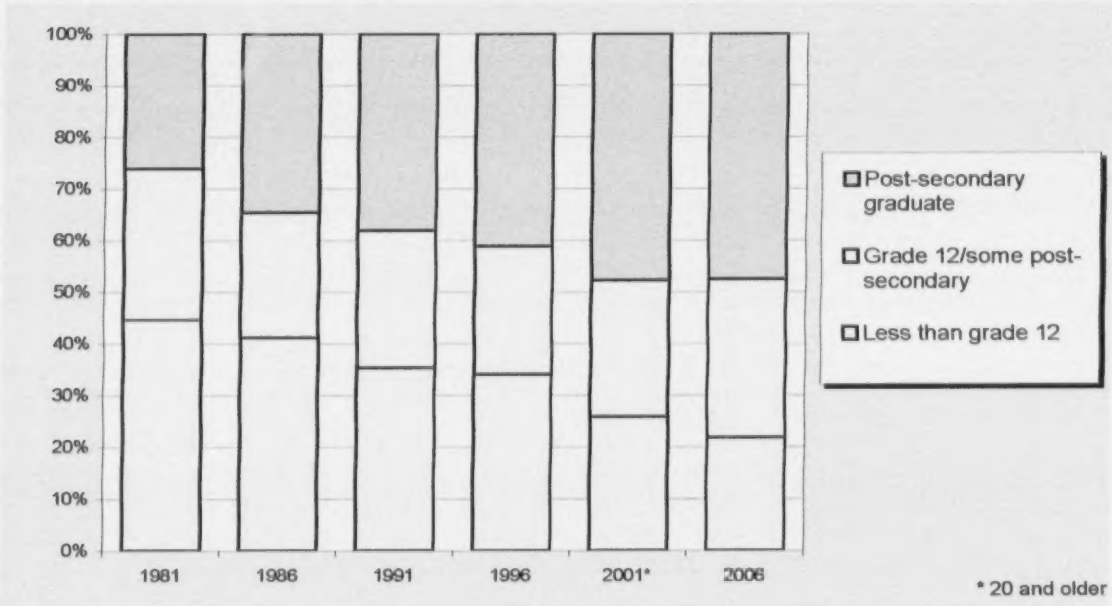


Figure 4.2 Field of Study for Post-Secondary Graduates (certificates, diplomas, and degrees), Regina City, 2006

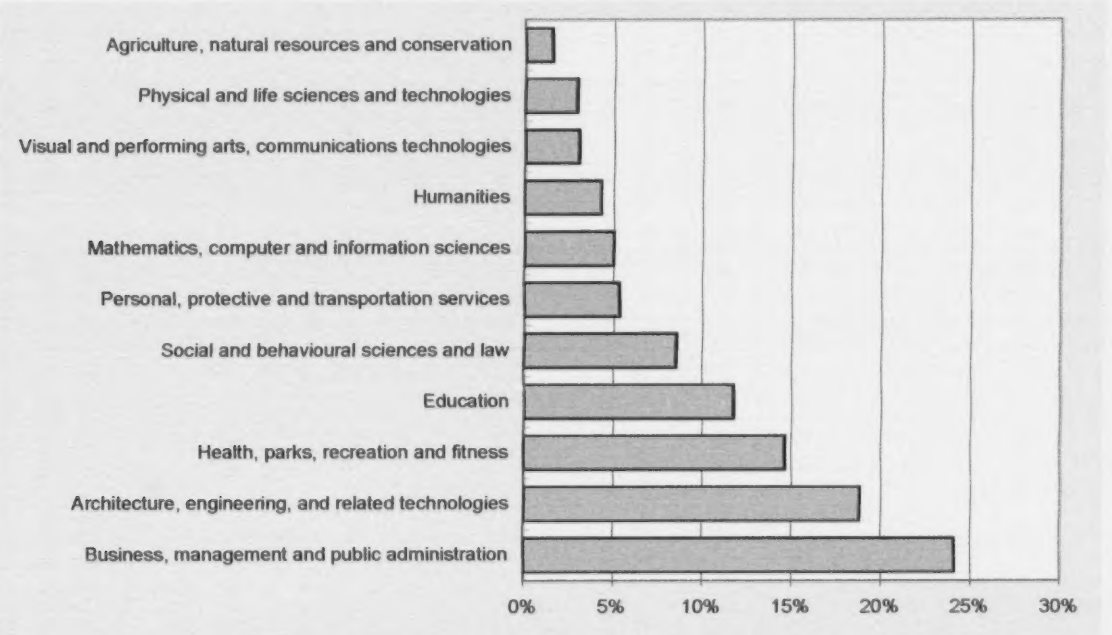


Table 4.2 Field of Study for Post-Secondary Graduates, Regina City

	Number				Percent in 2001		2006	
	1986	1991	1996	2001			number	percent
Educational, recreational and counselling services	5,440	6,605	7,255	8,175	13.5%	Education	8,135	11.8%
Fine and applied arts	2,510	2,645	2,810	3,180	5.2%	Visual and performing arts, and communications technologies	2,110	3.0%
Humanities and related fields	2,645	2,940	2,985	3,505	5.8%	Humanities	2,975	4.3%
Social sciences and related	3,485	4,230	5,535	5,880	9.7%	Social and behavioural sciences and law	5,915	8.5%
Commerce, management and business administration	11,690	13,325	14,140	14,535	23.9%	Business, management and public administration	16,685	24.1%
Agricultural, biological, nutritional, and food sciences	1,680	2,050	2,145	2,375	3.9%	Physical and life sciences and technologies	2,025	2.9%
Engineering and applied sciences	1,490	1,600	1,705	1,575	2.6%	Mathematics, computer and information sciences	3,455	5.0%
Applied science technologies and trades	9,335	10,050	10,570	11,470	18.9%	Architecture, engineering, and related technologies	13,010	18.8%
Health professions and related technologies	5,980	6,560	7,215	7,760	12.8%	Agriculture, natural resources and conservation	1,050	1.5%
Mathematics, computer and physical sciences	1,595	1,900	1,950	2,255	3.7%	Health, parks, recreation and fitness	10,140	14.7%
No specialization	55	10	40	25	0.0%	Personal, protective and transportation services	3,705	5.4%
Total	**45,905**	**51,915**	**56,350**	**60,735**	**100.0%**	**Total**	**69,210**	

Those with a business administration, management, or public administration education form the largest category, accounting for 24% of those with a completed post-secondary education. The second most common category is "architecture, engineering and related technologies", a group that includes the construction trades. Those with a post-secondary education in either health or education are the third and fourth most common respectively.

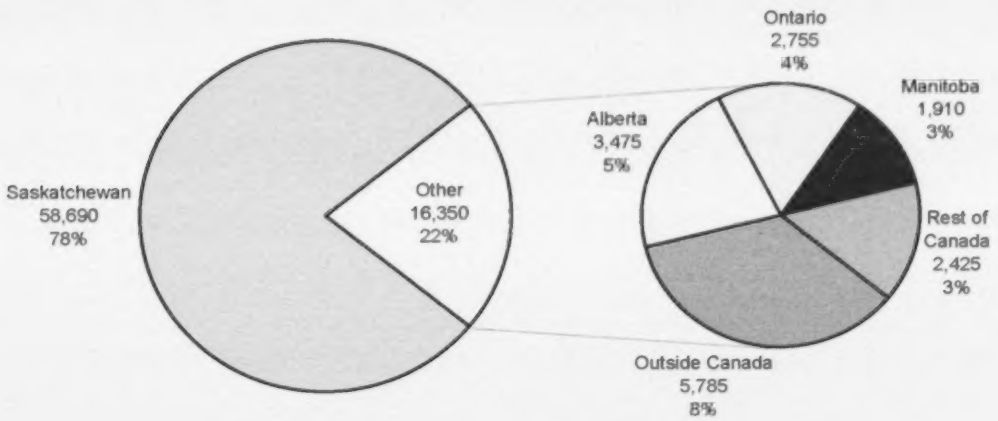
The definitions for the field of study changed from 2001 to 2006 so comparisons over time are difficult. It does appear, however, that there has been very little change in the areas of specialization among post-secondary graduates over the five years from 2001 to 2006.

The 2006 census also asked post-secondary graduates where they obtained their education. The results, which are only published for residents of the Regina CMA, are shown in Figure 4.3.

Just over three quarters (78%) of the 75,040 post-secondary graduates living in the Regina CMA obtained their certificate, degree, or diploma in Saskatchewan. Among those who were

educated outside Saskatchewan, about one third received their education outside Canada. The most common location within Canada was the neighbouring province of Alberta.

Figure 4.3 Location of Study for Post-Secondary Graduates, Regina Census Metropolitan Area, 2006



4.2 Elementary and Secondary Enrolments and Dropouts

This section looks at students in the elementary/secondary school system in Regina. Table 4.3 shows attendance figures in elementary and secondary schools in the two school systems. These figures will miss some students attending private schools and those who are receiving home schooling. Approximately two thirds of elementary and secondary students attend the public school system and one third attend the separate (Catholic) school system.

Attendance figures are affected to some extent by administrative changes but they basically follow the general demographic patterns in the population. In the 1980s and early 1990s, the children of the baby boom generation – those in the so-called "echo" generation – were entering the school system and enrolment increased (see Figure 4.4). During that period, the number of students enrolled in the schools increased every year, peaking at 35,527 in 1996. An increase in the number of young Aboriginal people moving to Regina from other parts of Saskatchewan added to the trend.

In the late 1990s and after the turn of the decade, lower fertility rates and the natural aging of the echo generation led to a drop in the number of students from that peak. By 2008, total enrolment had dropped to 29,634. Generally speaking the decline affected the separate school system less than the public school system. From 1996 to 2008, enrolment declined by 18% in the public schools compared with 14% in the separate schools and 17% overall.

The echo generation will reach the family formation age group in the next few years so the number of children in the city is expected to increase. Enrolment should therefore stop falling in the coming years, particularly if there is an increase in the number of young families moving into the city from other parts of Canada or from other countries.

Table 4.3 Enrolment in Elementary/ Secondary Schools, Regina, as of September

	Separate	Public	Total
1981	10,002	23,504	33,506
1982	9,974	23,468	33,442
1983	9,802	23,634	33,436
1984	9,661	23,831	33,492
1985	9,695	23,891	33,586
1986	9,759	23,936	33,695
1987	9,880	24,436	34,316
1988	9,911	24,451	34,362
1989	9,642	24,575	34,217
1990	9,764	24,658	34,422
1991	9,963	24,346	34,309
1992	10,266	24,342	34,608
1993	10,729	24,441	35,170
1994	11,081	24,183	35,264
1995	11,115	24,078	35,193
1996	11,166	24,361	35,527
1997	11,163	23,709	34,872
1998	10,957	23,713	34,670
1999	11,015	23,446	34,461
2000	10,996	23,031	34,027
2001	10,879	22,661	33,540
2002	10,641	22,055	32,696
2003	10,507	21,858	32,365
2004	10,231	21,571	31,802
2005	10,077	21,155	31,232
2006	9,969	20,755	30,724
2007	9,729	20,391	30,120
2008	9,585	20,049	29,634

Source: School Boards

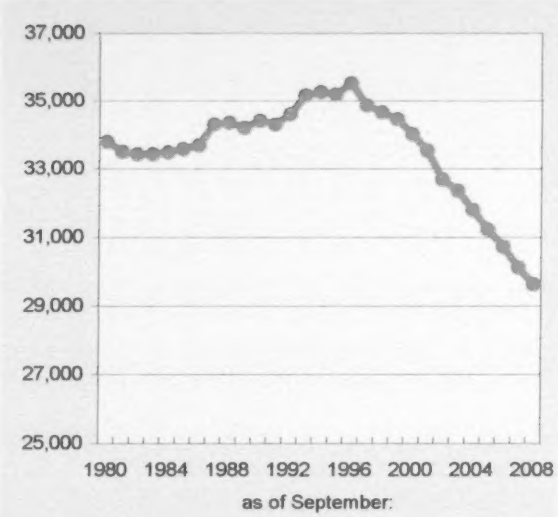
Dropouts

Statistics about dropouts and dropout rates are notoriously difficult to collect and interpret. This is because it is difficult to determine who has

permanently dropped out – some "dropouts" return to school later in the year, the following year, or later in life. There are therefore "temporary dropouts" and "permanent dropouts" and the number of these individuals will change depending on the period over which the statistics are gathered.

There is a simpler measure however, that considers the percentage of the population of school age who are enrolled in school at some point in time. This measure is also subject to inaccuracies because of the definition of "school age" and because it depends on all persons in a given geographic area being enrolled in schools within the same geographic area, an assumption that is difficult to justify for small geographic areas. The ratio is also affected by the general increase in the number of children enrolled in special education within the public system and by the number of persons over the age of 19 who are in school.

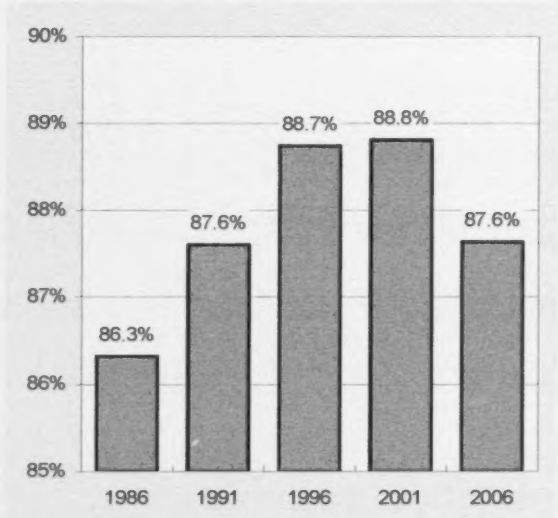
Figure 4.4 Elementary and Secondary School Enrolment, Regina



According to this rough measure, the dropout rate in Regina appears to have increased after several years of declines. Figure 4.5 shows that, as a proportion of the population in the 5 to 19 age group, total enrolment was 87.6% in 2006 compared with 88.8% in 2001.

This pattern is consistent with findings for the province as a whole which show that school attendance is declining. The tight labour market is probably to blame; some students may be choosing to work rather than finish high school.

Figure 4.5 Elementary and Secondary School Enrolment as a Percentage of the Population 5 to 19 Years of Age



4.3 University of Regina Enrolments and Graduations

Total enrolment at the University of Regina and its affiliated colleges and universities is declining after several years of increases. Preliminary figures for enrolment in the fall of 2008 show that there are 11,664 full and part time students enrolled at the university compared with 12,147 in the fall of 2007 and a peak of 12,748 in the fall of 2005 (see Figure 4.6).

Table 4.4 shows that enrolment is growing more quickly (or declining more slowly):

- among full-time rather than part-time students;
- among undergraduate students; and
- in the faculties of Administration, Science, and Engineering.

(Note that many students enroll in the Faculty of Arts before switching to other faculties.)

Like the elementary/secondary school system discussed in the previous section, the decline in enrolment is partly caused by changes in demographics among the persons most likely to attend the University of Regina, namely young adults in the southern part of Saskatchewan. Enrolment levels are also affected by the economic boom in Saskatchewan – some potential students will opt to work rather than go to university when they finish high school.

In spite of the decline in enrolment, the number of degrees, certificates, and diplomas granted by the University of Regina and its affiliates was increasing until the most recent academic year (see Figure 4.6 and Table 4.5). In the 2008 calendar year (spring and fall convocations), there were 2,238 graduates compared with 2,363 in 2007.

Figure 4.6 Enrolments and Graduations at the University of Regina

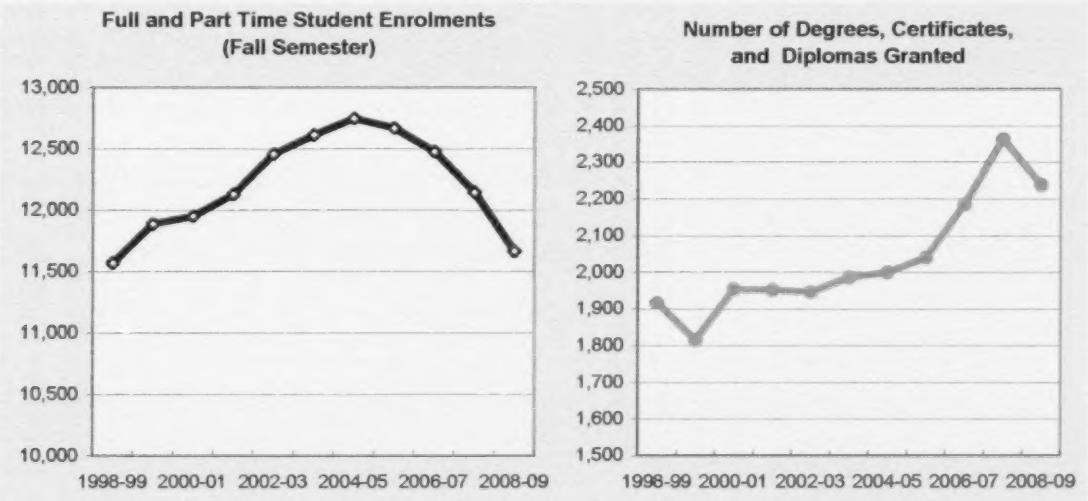


Table 4.4 Enrolment Statistics for the University of Regina

		Enrolment in the Fall Semester							
		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*
Classification and status	Undergraduate Full-Time	8,356	8,469	8,714	8,758	8,713	8,443	8,030	8,213
	Undergraduate Part-Time	2,686	2,879	2,673	2,664	2,560	2,496	2,540	1,892
	Graduate Full-Time	359	418	540	581	605	666	696	605
	Graduate Part-Time	730	691	688	745	792	874	881	844
	Adjustment^	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	110
	Total	**12,131**	**12,457**	**12,615**	**12,748**	**12,670**	**12,479**	**12,147**	**11,664**
College	First Nations University	1,163	1,229	1,129	1,172	1,046	953	848	771
	Campion College	1,329	1,343	1,317	1,257	1,189	1,045	925	872
	Luther College	915	885	921	869	839	794	653	631
	University of Regina	8,724	9,000	9,036	9,522	9,581	9,551	9,571	9,390
	Adjustment^	0	0	212	-72	15	136	150	0
	Total	12,131	12,457	12,615	12,748	12,670	12,479	12,147	11,664
Field of study	Administration	943	888	1,052	1,121	1,141	1,202	1,544	1,561
	Arts	3,695	3,833	3,836	3,873	4,160	3,885	3,321	3,170
	Continuing Education	519	659	605	518	506	438	402	392
	Education	1,353	1,380	1,344	1,330	1,307	1,323	1,363	1,238
	Engineering	694	686	677	656	656	678	704	720
	Fine Arts	500	488	488	465	507	476	484	470
	Graduate studies	1,089	1,109	1,228	1,326	1,397	1,540	1,577	1,449
	Science	1,357	1,390	1,320	1,283	1,254	1,185	1,087	1,094
	Social Work	739	742	725	834	1,015	1,025	935	888
	Kinesiology & Health Studies	290	322	386	432	476	478	427	395
	First Year Services	706	755	763	656	21	0	0	0
	Interim, special, none designated	246	205	191	244	230	249	303	177
	Adjustment^	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	110
	Total	**12,131**	**12,457**	**12,615**	**12,748**	**12,670**	**12,479**	**12,147**	**11,664**

Source: University of Regina

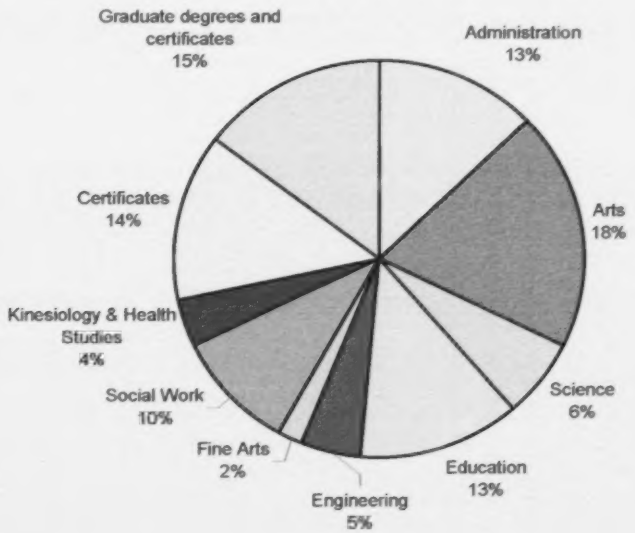
* preliminary
^ adjustments to ensure the totals are the same across all categories

Table 4.5 Graduation Statistics for the University of Regina

Credential and field of study		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Undergraduate degrees	Administration	262	287	250	240	278	281	292	284
	Arts	328	326	339	391	384	434	475	436
	Science	178	166	187	171	154	153	153	145
	Education	278	292	290	314	308	305	288	286
	Engineering	119	128	119	107	120	133	107	107
	Fine Arts	44	45	50	57	49	40	56	44
	Social Work	193	198	210	166	190	214	254	217
	Kinesiology & Health Studies	57	48	52	37	58	71	99	83
Total Undergraduate degrees		**1,459**	**1,490**	**1,497**	**1,483**	**1,541**	**1,631**	**1,724**	**1,602**
Certificates and diplomas		321	273	315	332	275	293	331	307
Graduate degrees and certificates		172	184	174	184	224	261	308	329
Total Degrees/Diplomas/ Certificates		**1,952**	**1,947**	**1,986**	**1,999**	**2,040**	**2,185**	**2,363**	**2,238**

Source: University of Regina

Figure 4.7 Field of Study for University of Regina Graduates, 2008



4.4 SIAST Enrolments and Graduations

The Saskatchewan Institute of Applied Science and Technology (SIAST) has a large campus on Wascana Parkway which consolidates all of their programs in a single location. Enrolment at the Wascana Campus is stable at between 1,800 and 2,000 students, approximately one quarter of whom are enrolled in extension programs.

The number of graduates receiving a diploma or certificate has increased from the low of 787 individuals in 1998-99 to approximately 1,000 in 2008-09. A breakdown of graduates by division (see Table 4.6) shows the nature of graduates from SIAST. These statistics are affected by where SIAST chooses to offer programs but they give an indication of what kinds of students are graduating from the Wascana campus.

In the past few years, the number of graduates with a credential in nursing or health sciences has declined whereas the number of graduates of technology programs and industrial training has increased. Technology programs are largely related to information technology and include such courses as computer networks. The industrial training programs include the construction and mechanic trades. The "science and health" category includes technicians in the dental and medical areas.

Figure 4.8 Enrolment and Graduations, Wascana Campus of SIAST

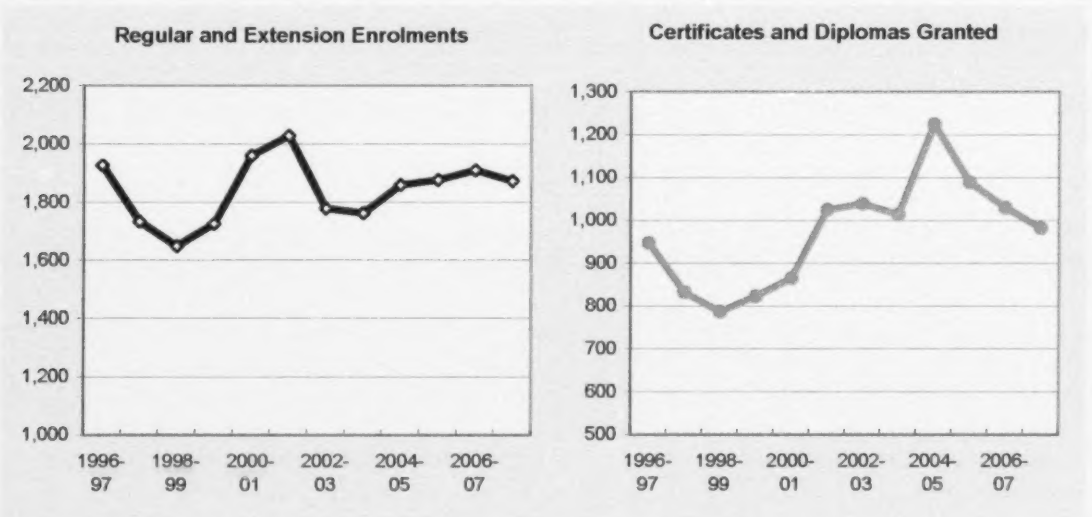
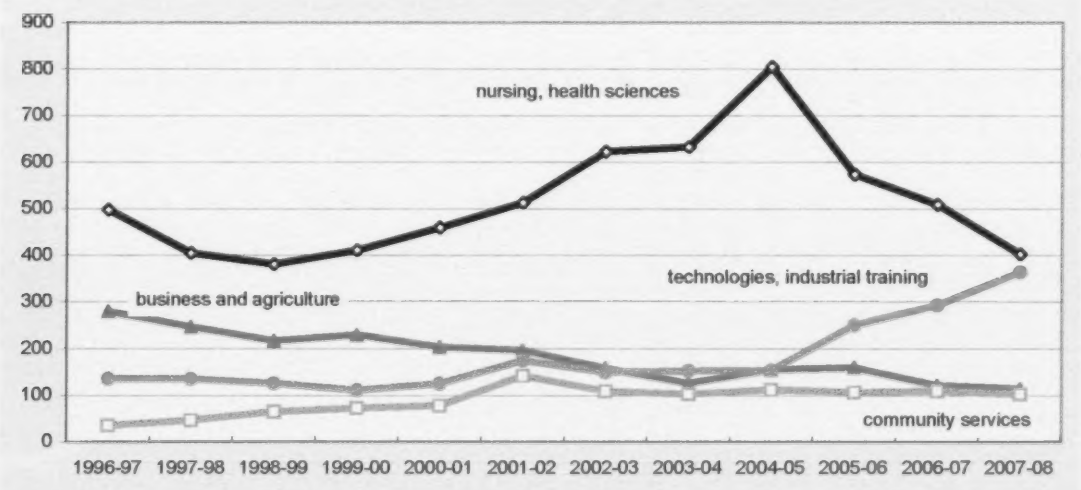


Table 4.6 Students and Graduates, SIAST Wascana Campus

	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Students												
Enrolment	1,580	1,476	1,383	1,475	1,610	1,654	1,463	1,448	1,511	1,467	1,456	1,425
Extension Enrolment	346	257	266	250	349	374	315	314	348	409	453	447
Total	**1,926**	**1,733**	**1,649**	**1,725**	**1,959**	**2,028**	**1,778**	**1,762**	**1,859**	**1,876**	**1,909**	**1,872**
Graduates												
Graduates	801	679	654	655	778	792	802	806	982	865	693	656
Extension Graduates	146	153	133	168	87	233	237	208	243	224	337	326
Total	**947**	**832**	**787**	**823**	**865**	**1,025**	**1,039**	**1,014**	**1,225**	**1,089**	**1,030**	**982**
Graduates by Type												
Certificates	522	511	483	507	496	650	533	448	572	583	519	435
Diplomas	201	91	93	64	139	91	299	129	148	96	88	131
Advanced Certificates	29	89	59	78	80	98	103	96	77	101	93	338
Applied Certificates	195	141	152	174	150	186	104	341	428	309	330	78
Total	**947**	**832**	**787**	**823**	**865**	**1,025**	**1,039**	**1,014**	**1,225**	**1,089**	**1,030**	**982**
Graduates by Field of Study												
Business & Agriculture	279	246	216	229	203	196	158	126	155	159	121	114
Community Services	36	47	65	73	78	142	109	103	112	107	109	103
Industrial Training	93	103	91	95	94	133	126	114	97	162	235	296
Nursing	224	80	80	112	107	215	246	263	250	214	173	149
Science and Health	273	324	300	298	352	297	376	369	554	359	335	253
Technology	42	32	35	16	31	42	24	39	57	88	57	67
Total	**947**	**832**	**787**	**823**	**865**	**1,025**	**1,039**	**1,014**	**1,225**	**1,089**	**1,030**	**982**

Figure 4.9 Graduates by Program Area, SIAST Wascana Campus



4.5 Summary

Educational attainment levels are important. The labour market increasingly requires employees with at least a grade 12 education and prefers those with a post-secondary education. The proportion of people who are working is higher for those with higher levels of education regardless of age, gender, and ethnicity. In the primary labour market age group of 20 to 64 years of age, for example, 67% of Regina residents with less than Grade 12 are working compared with 80% of Grade 12 graduates and 84% of those with a post-secondary education.

This means that it is good news for Regina that the education indicators are on an upward trend and that almost one half of the adults in the city are post-secondary graduates.

The natural aging of the population affects educational statistics in a way that can hide the underlying trends. Some of the improvement in formal education levels in the city are the result of the natural aging of the population but it is clear that the population in the city has more formal schooling than in the past. This is in spite of the fact that enrolments in the elementary/secondary school system and at the University of Regina are declining.

Other findings from this section are highlighted in the points below.

- Among Regina residents 15 and older, 78% have completed grade 12 and 48% are post-secondary graduates. Both proportions are increasing over time.
- The most common field of study among post-secondary graduates is business, management, and public administration, followed by the applied science technologies and trades.
- As of 2006, 78% of the post-secondary graduates living in Regina had received their education from a Saskatchewan institution.
- Total enrolment in the elementary/secondary system in Regina fell below 30,000 in 2008. Most of the decline from the peak in the mid 1990s is the result of demographics.
- The number of students enrolled at the University of Regina and affiliated colleges was 11,664 in 2008, down from a high of 12,748 in 2004. The number of graduates in 2008 was 2,238.
- Enrolment at the Wascana Campus of SIAST was 1,872 in the 2007-08 academic year. An increasing proportion of the 982 graduates have a certificate or diploma in industrial and trades training.

SECTION 5 HOUSING

Three kinds of statistical information related to housing and the housing market are examined in this section.

The first section contains a summary of housing statistics that are collected in the Statistics Canada census. The information includes the type of dwelling, how large it is in terms of the number of rooms, and when it was built. Information is also available about tenure and condition. These statistics are for the city proper.

The second section contains information about the economics of the housing market – the number of new homes being built and the rental and resale markets. These statistics are for the Regina metropolitan area (CMA).

The third section is also about the economics of housing but is focussed on the rate of inflation involved in buying, renting, furnishing, or operating a household. These statistics are also for the Regina metropolitan area (CMA).

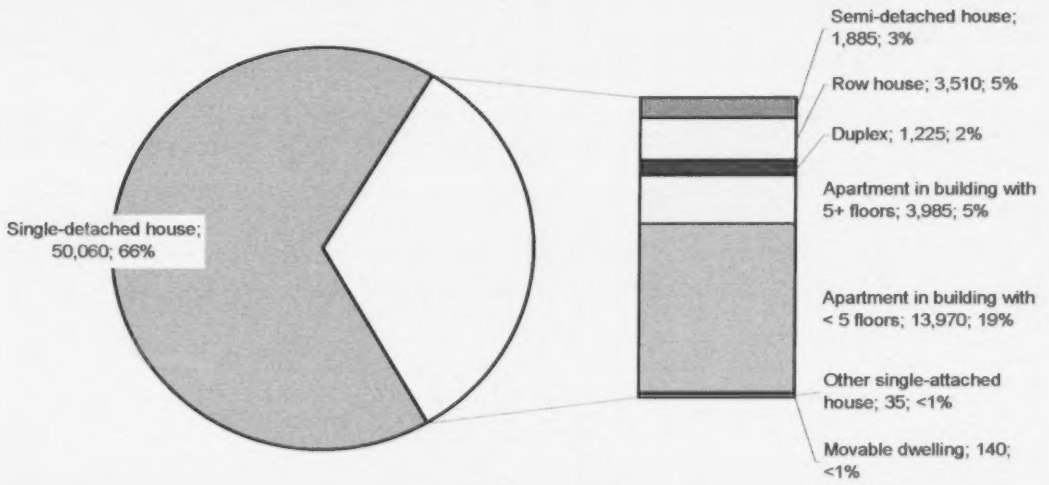
5.1 Basic Housing Characteristics

Table 5.1 summarizes the census information about Regina's occupied private dwellings[1] from 1991 to 2006. As noted in Section 3.2, the number of dwellings in the city is increasing even though the population is relatively stable. From 1996 to 2006, for example, the number of occupied private dwellings increased by 6.4% (from 70,320 to 74,800) over a period when there was little or no increase in the population.

In spite of the fact that family sizes are getting smaller, the physical dwellings are getting larger, at least in terms of the number of rooms. In 2006, the average Regina dwelling had 6.6 rooms (2.8 bedrooms and 3.8 other rooms) compared with 6.2 rooms in 1996. Over the same period, the average number of persons per household fell from 2.5 to 2.4.

The single-detached house is still dominant in Regina, accounting for two thirds of the dwellings (see Figure 5.1). Most of the remaining third were in smaller apartment buildings. The number of other kinds of dwellings – high-rise apartments, duplexes, and row houses, for example – is increasing more quickly. From 2001 to 2006, the number of duplexes increased by 49% and the number of row houses increased by 27%.

Figure 5.1 Types of Dwelling in Regina, 2006


Semi-detached house; 1,885; 3%
Row house; 3,510; 5%
Duplex; 1,225; 2%
Apartment in building with 5+ floors; 3,985; 5%
Apartment in building with < 5 floors; 13,970; 19%
Other single-attached house; 35; <1%
Movable dwelling; 140; <1%
Single-detached house; 50,060; 66%

[1] An occupied private dwelling is a separate set of living quarters which has a private entrance either directly from outside or from a common hall, lobby, vestibule or stairway leading to the outside. Besides the usual single detached houses, apartments and most basement suites are considered as separate dwellings. Dwellings that were either vacant at the time of the census or which were occupied by other than the "usual residents" are not included.

Two thirds of homes in the city are owned (with or without a mortgage) and the proportion is increasing. In 2006, 68% of occupied private dwellings were owned compared with 67% in 2001 and less than 65% in 1996 (see Figure 5.2).

The recent increase in new housing construction since the turn of the decade means that the housing stock in Regina is younger, on average, than it was five years ago. The proportion of dwellings that were less than ten years old in 2006, for example, was 8.3% compared with 5.8% in 2001.

In spite of this increase, almost one half of the dwellings in the city were built before 1971 (see Figure 5.3).

Figure 5.2 Household Tenure, Regina City, Percentage of Dwellings that are Owned by the Occupant

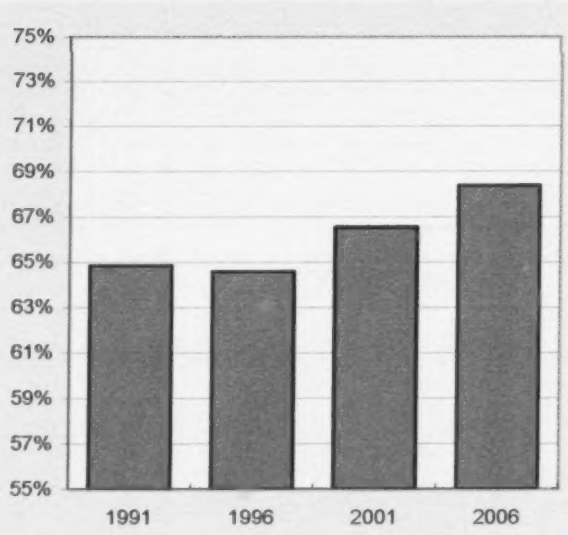


Figure 5.3 Age of Dwellings in Regina City (year built), 2006

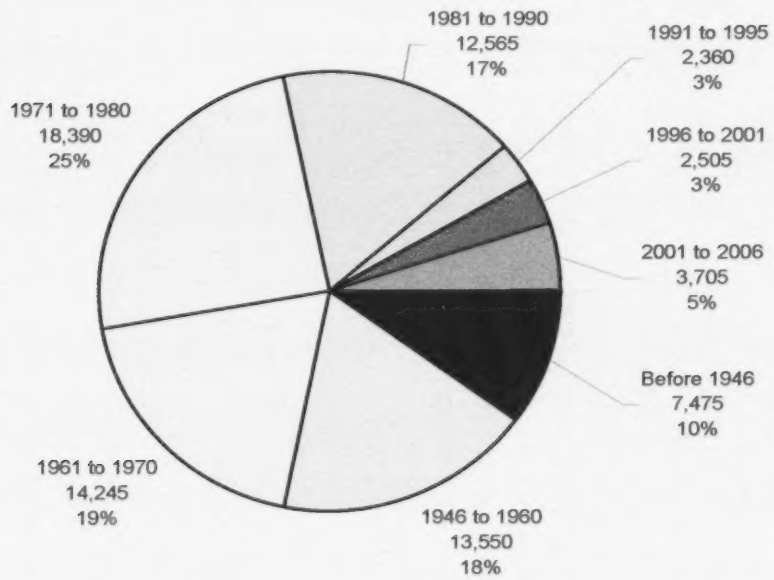


Table 5.1 Dwelling Characteristics from the Census, Regina City

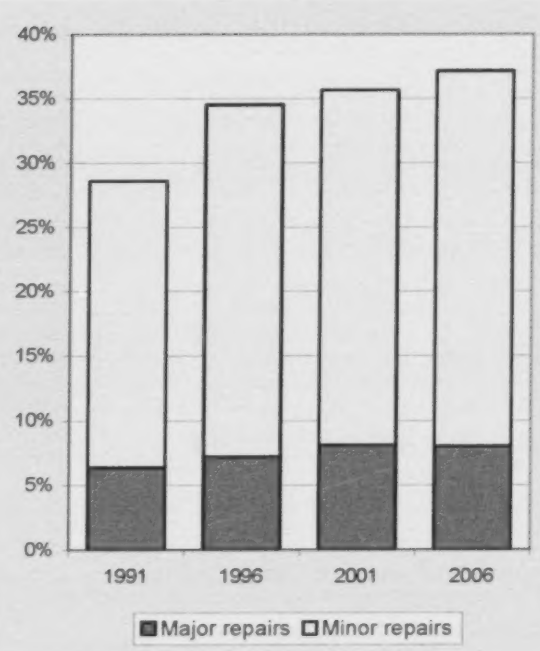
		Number				Percent of total			
		1991	1996	2001	2006	1991	1996	2001	2006
Occupied private dwellings		67,595	70,320	71,720	74,800	100%	100%	100%	100%
Average rooms per dwelling		6.2	6.2	6.4	6.6	...	...	...	...
Average bedrooms per dwelling		2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	...	...	...	...
Structural type	Single-detached house	...	47,785	49,445	50,060	...	68%	69%	67%
	Semi-detached house	...	1,730	1,740	1,885	...	2%	2%	3%
	Row house	...	3,060	2,755	3,510	...	4%	4%	5%
	Duplex	...	1,070	820	1,225	...	2%	1%	2%
	Apartment in building with 5+ storeys	...	3,935	3,860	3,985	...	6%	5%	5%
	Other apartment	...	12,675	13,005	13,970	...	18%	18%	19%
	Other single-attached house	...	65	70	35	...	0%	0%	0%
	Movable dwelling	...	0	20	140	...	0%	0%	0%
	Total	...	70,320	71,715	74,800	...	100%	100%	100%
Tenure	Owned	43,835	45,415	47,725	51,135	65%	65%	67%	68%
	Rented	23,765	24,905	23,995	23,665	35%	35%	33%	32%
	Total	67,600	70,320	71,720	74,800	100%	100%	100%	100%
Age (year constructed)	Before 1946	8,545	8,215	7,945	7,475	13%	12%	11%	10%
	1946 to 1960	13,310	13,850	14,035	13,550	20%	20%	20%	18%
	1961 to 1970	14,655	14,710	14,170	14,245	22%	21%	20%	19%
	1971 to 1980	18,410	19,000	19,860	18,390	27%	27%	28%	25%
	1981 to 1990	12,670	12,500	11,570	12,565	19%	18%	16%	17%
	1991 to 1995	...	2,050	1,935	2,360	0%	3%	3%	3%
	1996 to 2001	...	...	2,205	2,505	0%	0%	3%	3%
	2001 to 2006	...	...	...	3,705	0%	0%	0%	5%
	Total	67,590	70,325	71,720	74,800	100%	100%	100%	100%
Condition	Regular maintenance only	48,285	46,065	46,150	47,040	71%	66%	64%	63%
	Minor repairs	15,010	19,200	19,770	21,775	22%	27%	28%	29%
	Major repairs	4,300	5,060	5,790	5,985	6%	7%	8%	8%
	Total	67,595	70,325	71,710	74,800	100%	100%	100%	100%
Average value of dwelling (owner occupied only)		...	$88,121	$105,407	$153,248	...	...	...	...
Average major payments (owner occupied only)		$689	$666	$760	$888	...	...	...	...
Average gross rent (among rental units)		$510	$493	$567	$657	...	...	...	...

Source: Statistics Canada Census

Respondents to the census are asked to indicate the condition of their owned or rented dwellings by answering the question: "Is this dwelling in need of any repairs?". Respondents were asked not to include desirable remodelling or additions. The possible responses were:

- No, only regular maintenance is needed (painting, furnace cleaning, etc.);
- Yes, minor repairs are needed (missing or loose floor tiles, siding, etc.); or
- Yes, major repairs are needed (defective plumbing or electrical wiring, structural repairs to walls, floors or ceilings, etc.).

Figure 5.4 Percentage of Regina Dwellings in Need of Repairs



The proportion of dwellings deemed to be in need of either major or minor repairs increased from 34% to 37% in the last ten years (see Figure 5.4). This is in spite of the aforementioned increase in the proportion of newer dwellings. Almost all of the increase is among those reporting the need for minor rather than major repairs. The proportion of dwellings deemed to be in need of major repairs was 8.0% in 2006 compared with 8.1% in 2001 and 7.2% in 1996.

The average market value for owned (i.e. not rented) dwellings was estimated at more than $150,000 by their owners. This is a 45% increase from the estimated value in 2001 even though the census was conducted before the rapid increase in housing prices[1] that occurred in 2007 and 2008.

Among those who rent, the average amount paid for rent and utilities was $657 per month and among those who owned their home, the average payment for mortgage and utilities was $888 per month.

1 In 2006, the average price in the Regina CMA housing resale market was $131,000 (see Section 5.2).

5.2 Housing Market

Two related economic statistics about the housing market are available for the Regina CMA.

- The Association of Regina Realtors collects data on the resale market, that is, the sale of existing homes.
- The Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation compiles information about the number of new housing units built in large urban centres such as Regina.

Table 5.2 and Figure 5.5 show the number of sales and average selling price for Regina homes since 1990. After languishing in the $70,000 to $80,000 range during the early 1990s, the average selling price began to increase in the mid 1990s. From 1996 to 2006, for example, the average selling price increased at an average rate of 5.5% per year. A sharp 25% increase in 2007 brought the average selling price to $165,000.

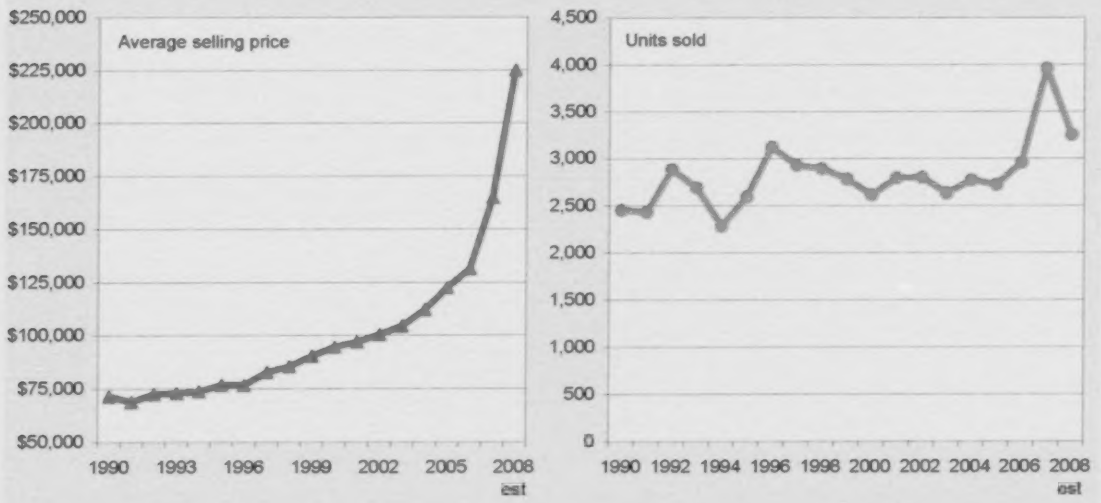
The number of houses sold in the first part of 2008 has dropped from the surge in 2007 but the average price is still 40% above the level in

Table 5.2 Multiple Listing Service Statistics for Regina Metropolitan Area

	Unit sales	Average selling price
1990	2,453	$71,415
1991	2,429	$68,806
1992	2,882	$72,397
1993	2,689	$72,865
1994	2,283	$73,723
1995	2,592	$76,685
1996	3,120	$76,728
1997	2,927	$82,650
1998	2,892	$85,408
1999	2,782	$90,224
2000	2,612	$94,459
2001	2,792	$96,938
2002	2,799	$100,365
2003	2,631	$104,354
2004	2,769	$111,993
2005	2,723	$122,284
2006	2,953	$131,181
2007	3,957	$164,603
2008 est	3,250	$225,000

Source: Association of Regina Realtors

Figure 5.5 Regina Housing Resale Market, Multiple Listing Service



2007. Most observers feel that the average selling price will level off near its current level or drop slightly in the short term[1].

New Housing Starts

Table 5.3 and Figure 5.6 show the number of new housing starts in the Regina CMA since 1990. The market for new housing was relatively stable throughout the 1990s with 400 to 600 units constructed per year, typically for the homeowner market.

In 2003 and 2004, a surge in the number of condominiums and apartment buildings brought the number of starts to more than 1,000 units for the first time since the 1980s. The number of units constructed for rentals or condominium ownership has remained high since then and it has been accompanied by a surge in activity for the homeowner's market.

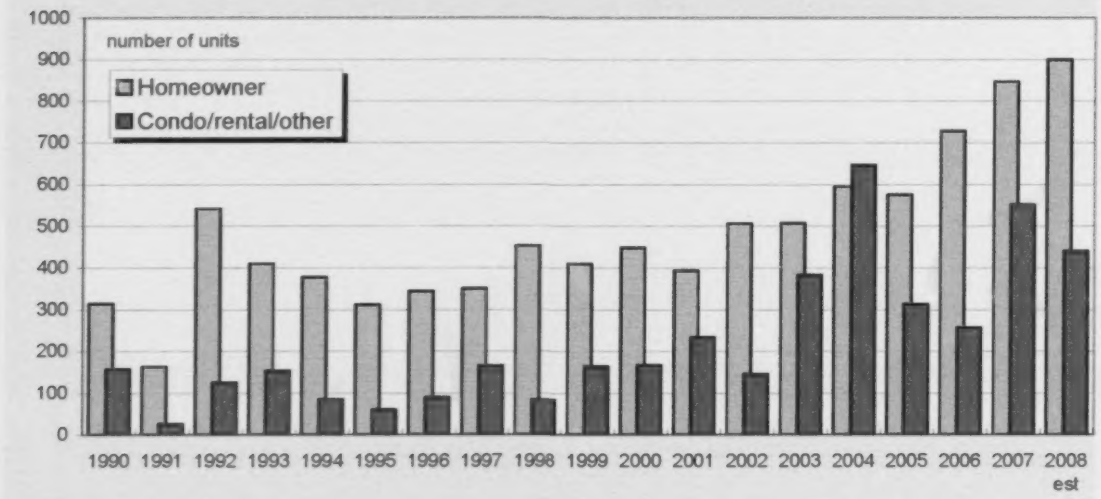
Most observers feel that the housing market will slow in the balance of 2008 and into 2009 but remain relatively strong compared with the 1990s.

Table 5.3 New Housing Starts by Type, Regina Metropolitan Area

	Homeowner	Condominium or rental	Total
1990	314	157	471
1991	163	26	189
1992	541	125	666
1993	410	153	563
1994	377	85	462
1995	311	60	371
1996	344	90	434
1997	350	166	516
1998	453	84	537
1999	409	164	573
2000	448	167	615
2001	393	233	626
2002	506	145	651
2003	507	382	889
2004	595	647	1,242
2005	575	313	888
2006	729	257	986
2007	847	551	1,398
2008 est	900	440	1,340

Source: Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation

Figure 5.6 New Housing Starts, Regina Metropolitan Area, by Intended Market



[1] See note about recent trends on page 3.

5.3 Rental Market

The Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) conducts an annual survey of privately owned structures to gather information about rental rates and vacancy rates in major urban centres including Regina. The survey includes only structures with at least three rental units and which have been on the market for at least three months. The information from the CMHC survey is shown in Table 5.4.

The increase in rental units described in the previous section had a predictable effect on vacancy rates. From a low of 1.4% in 1999 and 2000, rates increased to more than 3.0% in 2005 and 2006.

Figure 5.7 Vacancy Rates, Regina Metropolitan Area

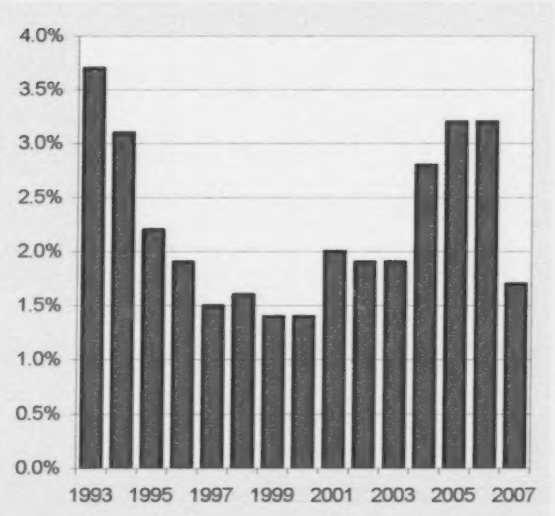


Table 5.4 Rental Market Statistics (Privately Owned Units Only), Regina Metropolitan Area

	Average monthly rent*				Vacancy rate**
	Bachelor	One bedroom	Two bedroom	Three bedroom	
1992	$270	$392	$484	$559	3.6%
1993	$288	$401	$487	$567	3.7%
1994	$271	$394	$486	$564	3.1%
1995	$279	$398	$487	$572	2.2%
1996	$280	$406	$494	$584	1.9%
1997	$290	$426	$515	$612	1.5%
1998	$303	$435	$528	$630	1.6%
1999	$325	$458	$551	$653	1.4%
2000	$328	$461	$553	$668	1.4%
2001	$334	$476	$571	$686	2.0%
2002	$351	$480	$584	$697	1.9%
2003	$349	$490	$592	$709	1.9%
2004	$361	$503	$604	$710	2.8%
2005	$368	$505	$610	$711	3.2%
2006	$376	$515	$622	$729	3.2%
2007	$389	$554	$664	$795	1.7%

Source: Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation
* in structures with at least three rental units
** in structures with at least six rental units

They subsequently dropped sharply, returning to the vacancy rates that were common in the late 1990s.

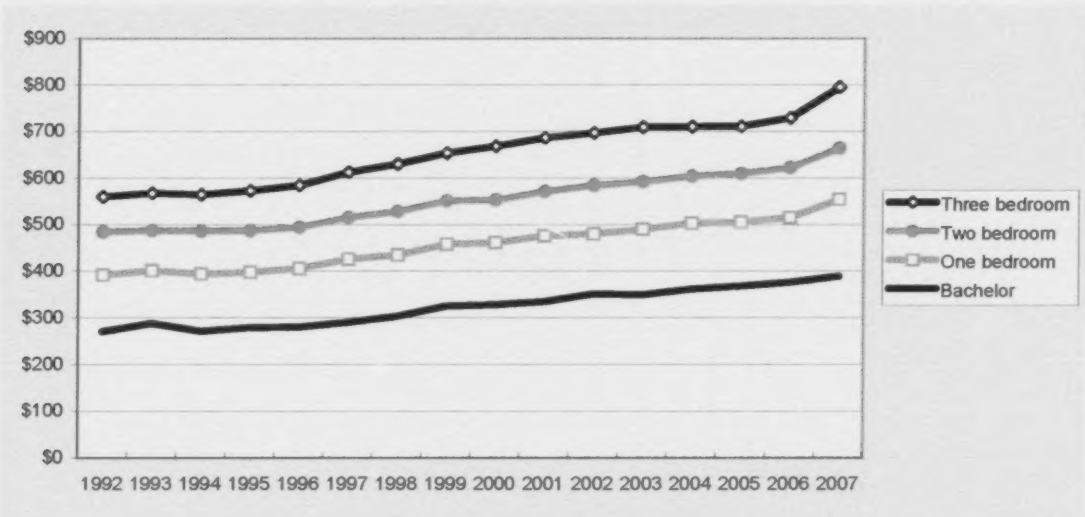
Average monthly rents were increasing in a steady and predictable manner during the 1990s and early part of the current decade[1]. From 1996 to 2006, for example, the average annual increase in rents was[2]:

- 3.0% per year for bachelor suites; and
- 2.4%, 2.3%, and 2.2% respectively for one-bedroom, two-bedroom, and three-bedroom apartments.

These increases were at or slightly above the general rate of inflation over the period which averaged 2.2% in Regina.

This changed dramatically in 2007 when average rents increased sharply, particularly among the larger units. The average rent for a three-bedroom apartment, for example, increased by 9.1% to reach $795/month in 2007. The increases for two-bedroom and one-bedroom apartments were 6.8% and 7.6% respectively.

Figure 5.8 Average Monthly Rental Rates, Regina CMA



1 The rent refers to the actual amount tenants pay for their units. No adjustments are made for the inclusion or exclusion of amenities and services such as heat, hydro, parking, and hot water. For available and vacant units, the rent is the amount the owner is asking for the unit.

2 The increase in average rents may not reflect the increase in the amount paid by a typical tenant. Average rents are also affected by the mix of high-cost and low-cost units available.

5.4 Shelter Cost Inflation

As part of the monthly Consumer Price Index (CPI) survey, Statistics Canada measures the change in shelter costs in the Regina CMA. Shelter costs include, for example, rent, mortgage payments, property taxes, and utility payments.

Table 5.5 has the CPI (with a base year of 2002 = 100) for owned and rented accommodation, utilities, and household operations. The overall rate of inflation in shelter costs increased dramatically in 2007 and 2008 although the increase was largely because of a higher inflation rate in owned accommodation. This was, in turn, the result of the increase in the average price for the resale market.

The cost of household operations is in sharp contrast. The price of furniture and equipment (appliances and entertainment equipment) has dropped in the last few years because of lower prices among products imported from Asia and the rising value of the Canadian dollar.

Table 5.5 Inflation Rates for Housing Related Items, Regina CMA

	Shelter Cost								Household Operations			
	Rented accommodation		Owned accommodation		Utilities*		Total		Furniture		Equipment	
	Index	Change	Index	Change	Index	Change	Index	Change	Index	Change	Index	Change
1993	86.9	1.3%	81.4	1.1%	61.9	6.2%	77.0	2.0%	96.6	1.7%	98.9	-0.6%
1994	87.9	1.1%	81.8	0.6%	66.0	6.6%	78.5	2.0%	95.9	-0.7%	100.8	1.9%
1995	89.4	1.8%	84.9	3.7%	65.7	-0.4%	80.4	2.4%	97.5	1.6%	102.3	1.5%
1996	90.7	1.5%	86.7	2.2%	69.3	5.5%	82.6	2.7%	97.0	-0.4%	102.8	0.4%
1997	92.1	1.6%	88.4	2.0%	70.6	1.7%	84.1	1.8%	97.3	0.3%	101.1	-1.6%
1998	93.5	1.4%	91.2	3.1%	73.6	4.3%	86.7	3.1%	96.8	-0.5%	99.7	-1.3%
1999	94.5	1.2%	92.9	2.0%	76.8	4.4%	88.8	2.4%	98.7	2.0%	99.8	0.0%
2000	96.1	1.7%	96.2	3.5%	81.5	6.1%	92.2	3.8%	97.4	-1.4%	99.9	0.2%
2001	97.9	1.9%	98.9	2.8%	96.1	17.8%	98.0	6.3%	99.2	1.9%	99.2	-0.7%
2002	100.0	2.1%	100.0	1.2%	100.0	4.1%	100.0	2.1%	100.0	0.8%	100.0	0.8%
2003	101.2	1.2%	103.0	3.0%	105.3	5.2%	103.1	3.1%	98.8	-1.2%	98.6	-1.4%
2004	102.3	1.1%	106.2	3.1%	108.9	3.5%	106.0	2.8%	96.6	-2.2%	96.2	-2.4%
2005	103.0	0.7%	109.4	3.0%	112.5	3.3%	108.8	2.7%	96.6	-0.1%	94.7	-1.6%
2006	104.2	1.2%	113.7	3.9%	115.8	2.9%	112.4	3.2%	98.1	1.6%	92.7	-2.2%
2007	106.5	2.2%	125.4	10.4%	118.6	2.4%	120.4	7.1%	96.5	-1.7%	90.2	-2.7%
2008	111.8	5.0%	141.6	12.9%	120.5	1.6%	131.1	8.9%	95.7	-0.8%	88.4	-1.9%

Source: Statistics Canada Consumer Price Index
* heating, electricity, and water

Over the ten years from 1998 to 2008, the rate of consumer price inflation in Regina has averaged 2.4% per year. Figure 5.9 shows that the increase in the cost of shelter has been above this rate for all but two of the past ten years. The increase in the cost of rented accommodation, on the other hand, has been below this average for all but the last year, 2008. Figure 5.10 shows that utility costs have generally been increasing more quickly than this average rate of inflation and the prices for furniture and equipment prices have been increasing more slowly than the average.

The net effect of these price changes would be dramatically different for different kinds of Regina residents. Among those who already owned their home and were not interested in buying or selling, the rate of inflation was quite low because their household expenses were unaffected by the runup in the cost of buying a house and because the increase in utility costs was offset by lower costs for furniture and appliances.

Renters, on the other hand, faced higher inflation rates, particularly if they were responsible for their own utility payments.

The highest rates of inflation were among Regina residents who were purchasing a home for the first time. They were exposed to the full impact of the double-digit increases in the cost of owned accommodation – increases that would have been much higher than the increases in their disposable income.

Figure 5.9 Annual Rate of Inflation in Shelter Costs, Regina Census Metropolitan Area

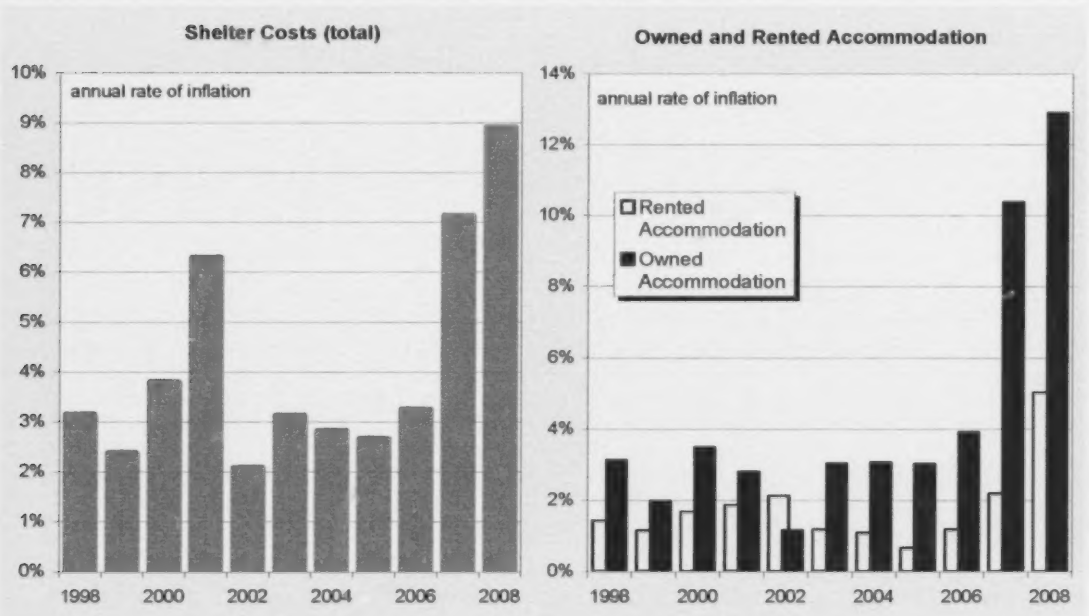
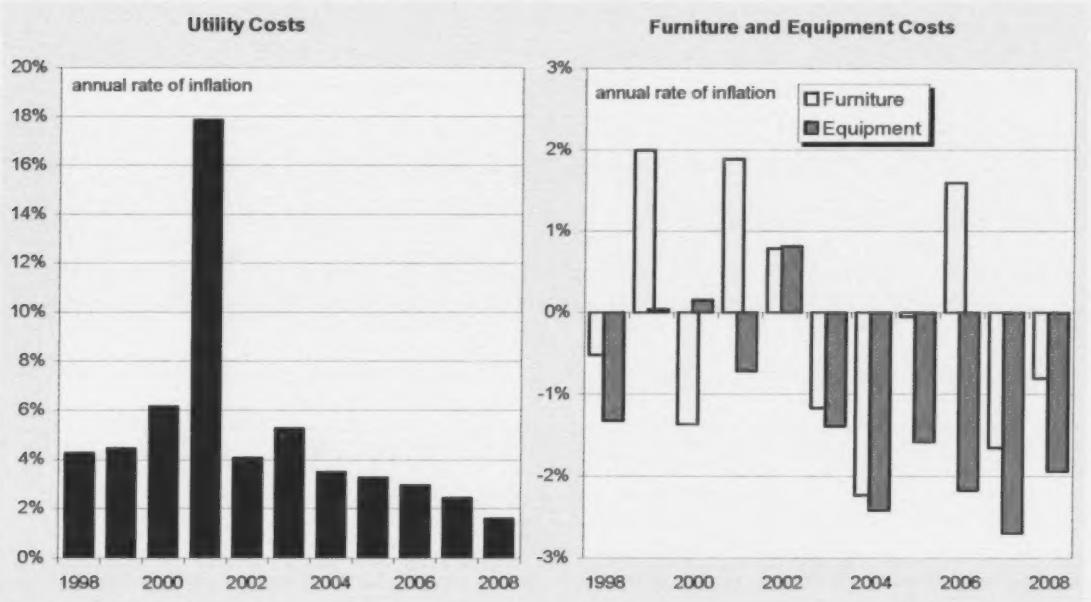


Figure 5.10 Annual Rate of Inflation in Shelter-Rated Costs, Regina Census Metropolitan Area



5.5 Summary

The housing market is currently in a state of flux in Regina as it is in the rest of North America. After a long period of stability, the housing market was, until late in 2008, growing rapidly. The first sign was an increase in new housing starts that began in 2006 and peaked in the summer of 2007. The number of new starts late in 2008 is lower than in late 2007. At about the same time, the resale market increased in the sense that more houses were being sold and the average selling price was increasing. Late in 2008 and early 2009, the number of sales has slowed but the average selling price is about the same as in 2007.

The rental market did not experience a rapid increase in rental rates until 2007. It is still unclear how the global credit crunch and subsequent economic slowdown will affect the housing market in Regina.

Other major findings from this section are summarized below in point form.

- In spite of the fact that family sizes are getting smaller, dwellings are getting larger, at least in terms of the number of rooms. In 2006, the average Regina dwelling had 6.6 rooms compared with 6.4 rooms in 2001.
- The single-detached house is still dominant in Regina, accounting for two thirds of the dwellings. The number of other kinds of dwellings is increasing more quickly.
- In spite of the increase in new construction, almost one half of the dwellings in the city were built before 1971.
- The proportion of dwellings deemed to be in need of minor repairs increased from 27% to 29% in the last ten years. The proportion in need of major repairs increased only slightly over the period.
- Two thirds of homes in the city are owned (with or without a mortgage) and the proportion is increasing.
- The average market value for owned dwellings was estimated at more than $150,000 by their owners. This is a 45% increase from the estimated value in 2001 even though the census was conducted before the recent rapid increase in housing prices.
- Among those who rent, the average amount paid for rent and utilities was $657 per month in 2006 and among those who owned their home, the average payment for mortgage and utilities was $888 per month.
- From a low of 1.4% in 1999 and 2000, vacancy rates in larger apartment buildings increased to more than 3.0% in 2005 and 2006. The rates subsequently dropped back to 1.5% in 2007.
- After increasing at a slow and steady rate during the 1990s and early part of the current decade, rents increased sharply in 2007, particularly for the larger apartments. An average bachelor suite in Regina rented for $389/month in 2007; an average two-bedroom apartment for $664.
- Over the ten years ending in 2008, the rate of inflation in shelter costs has been above the overall inflation rate in eight of the ten years. The increase in the cost of rented accommodation, on the other hand, has been below this average for all but 2008.
- Utility costs have generally been increasing more quickly than the average inflation rate for the past ten years although 2008 will be an exception.
- The prices for furniture and appliances have been dropping over the past five years.

SECTION 6 EMPLOYMENT

Economists often concentrate on the production of goods and services when measuring the health of an economy; people, on the other hand, usually equate having a good job as the best indicator of economic well-being. There is no contradiction here; a satisfying job contributes to both individual well-being as well as economic well-being so employment statistics are good general indicators of the health of the city's economy and those of its residents.

In this section we look at both paid employment – work for pay or profit – and unpaid employment, sometimes called "non-market" work, around the home. Earnings from employment are described in the section on income later in this report.

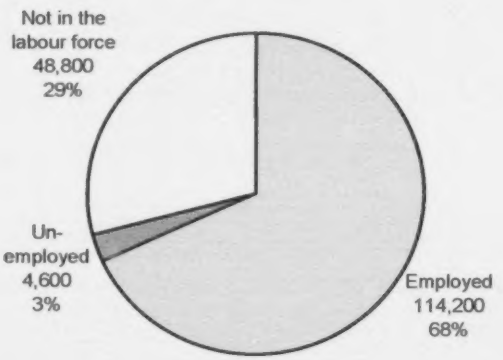
6.1 Paid Employment

Rather than rely on the employment figures from the census, the statistics in this section are obtained from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) – a monthly survey conducted by Statistics Canada. The information from the LFS is not as reliable as the census because it is based on a sample of residents and is available only for the Regina CMA but the LFS data are more up-to-date than the census[1] so the recent sharp increase in employment is captured. The labour force statistics for the Regina CMA are shown in Table 6.1.

All persons 15 and older are classified into one of three groups for the purpose of describing their activity in the paid labour market (see Figure 6.1). Employed persons are those who have one or more jobs including those who are not currently at work because of holiday, illness, or a labour dispute. This category also includes those who are not working but have a definite start date for a job and those who work without pay in a family business or farm. Unemployed persons are those without a job and "actively" seeking employment. People who are neither employed nor unemployed are classified as not in the labour force. People are considered to be working full-time if they work thirty hours per week or more at their main or only job.

In an average month in 2008, 68% of the Regina metropolitan area adult population or 114,200 persons were employed on either a full-time or part-time basis in either a paid job or self-employed (see Figure 6.1). In that average month, 3% were unemployed. (Note that this is not the unemployment rate which is the percentage of the labour force that is unemployed – 3.9% in 2008.) The remaining 29% were not in the labour force. More than one half of the people who are not in the labour force are 55 years of age and older.

Figure 6.1 Labour Force Status, Regina CMA Residents Fifteen Years and Older, 2008



Unemployment and the unemployment rate are not good measures of the labour market in a small geographic region so the data in the balance of this section concentrates on employment – the proportion of the adult population who are working.

Figure 6.2 shows that total employment increased sharply (6%) in 1998 after years of little or no growth. The higher levels of employment were sustained in the three following years around the turn of the decade and then began an upward trend

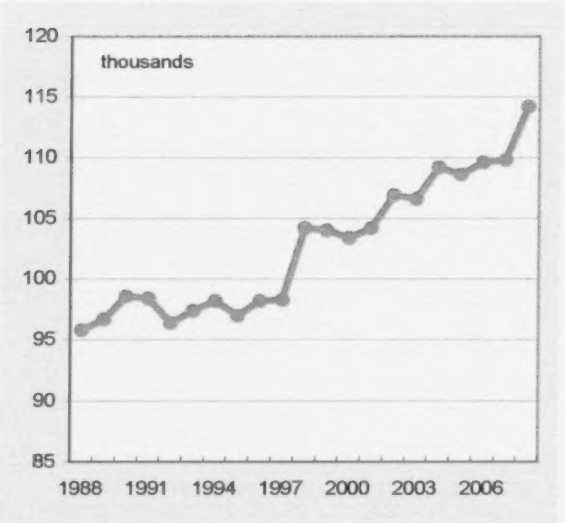
[1] In 2006, 92% of those living the metropolitan area who were employed lived in the city proper so the trends in one area will be similar to those in the other.

that has carried through to 2008. The average increase in employment from 2003 to 2008 has been 1.4% per year.

Looking at the five-year period from 2003 to 2008, we see that the adult population in the Regina CMA has grown by an average of 1.3% per year. Over the same period, the number of people working has grown by 1.4% and the number unemployed has fallen by an average of 6.4% per year.

Figure 6.3 shows that, over those five years, both full-time and part-time employment grew but the growth was slightly higher in the full-time category. Similarly, employment has grown for both men and women with a slightly higher growth rate among men.

Figure 6.2 Employment in the Regina CMA



The differences by age group are more dramatic. As in the province as a whole, there has been remarkable growth in employment among older (55 years of age and older) workers. This is partly because of the natural aging of the population but the main reason is a higher participation rate among older workers. In 2008, for example, 64% of those 55 to 64 years of age were working compared with 58% in 2003. The percentage increase in employment is particularly for Regina CMA residents who are 65 years of age. The relatively few seniors who are employed (there were 3,100 in 2008) grew by 11.5% over the five years.

Figure 6.3 Average Annual Increase in Employment, Regina CMA, 2003 to 2008

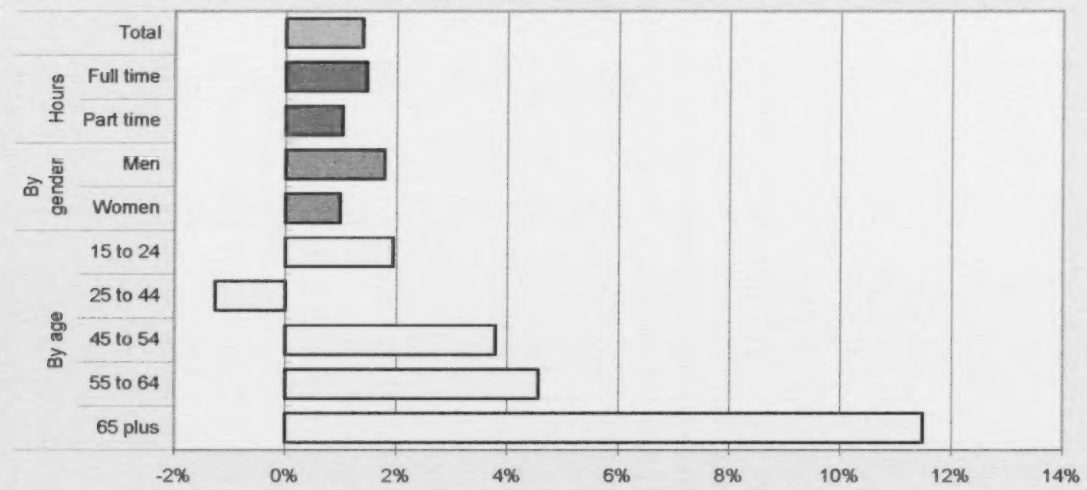


Table 6.1 Selected Labour Force Indicators for the Regina Census Metropolitan Area

		1988	1993	1998	2003	2006	2007	2008	average annual increase from 2003 to 2008
Employed	Full time	79,500	77,700	85,500	87,600	91,700	89,300	94,200	1.5%
	Part time	16,400	19,800	18,600	19,000	17,900	20,500	20,000	1.0%
	Total	95,800	97,400	104,200	106,600	109,600	109,800	114,200	1.4%
Unemployed		7,100	9,300	5,700	6,400	5,600	5,600	4,600	-6.4%
Total labour force		102,900	106,700	109,800	113,000	115,200	115,400	118,800	1.0%
Not in the labour force		44,400	43,200	44,300	44,100	45,800	47,800	48,800	2.0%
Total population 15 and older		147,300	149,900	154,100	157,100	161,000	163,100	167,600	1.3%
Unemployment rate*		6.9%	8.7%	5.2%	5.7%	4.9%	4.9%	3.9%	-0.4%pp
Employment rate**		65.0%	65.0%	67.6%	67.9%	68.1%	67.3%	68.1%	0.0%pp
Participation rate***		69.9%	71.2%	71.3%	71.9%	71.6%	70.8%	70.9%	-0.2%pp
Employment by gender	Men	51,800	50,400	53,200	55,100	56,800	57,600	60,200	1.8%
	Women	44,100	47,000	51,000	51,500	52,800	52,200	54,100	1.0%
	Both sexes	95,800	97,400	104,200	106,600	109,600	109,800	114,200	1.4%
Employment by age group	15 to 24	22,800	18,900	17,900	20,800	20,500	21,300	22,900	1.9%
	25 to 44	49,900	54,300	54,400	50,200	46,800	46,300	47,100	-1.3%
	45 to 54	13,500	14,900	20,900	23,000	27,700	26,300	27,700	3.8%
	55 to 64	8,200	8,000	9,400	10,800	11,900	13,200	13,500	4.6%
	65 plus	1,400	1,400	1,500	1,800	2,700	2,700	3,100	11.5%
	All ages	95,800	97,400	104,200	106,600	109,600	109,800	114,200	1.4%

* the number of unemployed as a percentage of the labour force
** the number employed as a percentage of the population
*** the number in the labour force as a percentage of the population
pp percentage points
Note: The data are reported to the nearest 100 persons so the sum of the components may differ from the total because of rounding errors.
Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

Other changes in the demographic makeup of the employed including the decline among those 25 to 44 years of age are a simple consequence of the changing age of the city residents.

The trend to more women in the labour force and more older workers is a long-standing one. Over the longer term, namely the twenty years from 1988 to 2008, employment has increased by an average of 0.9% per year with higher growth among women, those 45 and older, and in full-time jobs. The number of unemployed has dropped by a third.

Employment by Industry Groups

Regina's labour market is dominated by the service sector generally and the public sector specifically[1]. Figure 6.4 shows that in the past five years (2003 to 2008) the fastest growing industry groups were, in fact, in the goods-producing rather than services-producing sectors. From 2003 to 2008, the fastest growing sectors were all producers of goods:

- agriculture (+6.6%);
- construction (+6.1%);
- resources and utilities (+5.4%); and
- manufacturing (+4.4%).

These four industry groups, however, account for only 16% of employment in the Regina metropolitan area. The other 84% or five out of six workers provide services rather than goods.

Table 6.2 Employment by Industry Group, Regina Census Metropolitan Area

	1988	1993	1998	2003	2006	2007	2008	Average annual increase from 2003 to 2008
Agriculture	2,500	2,300	2,100	800	1,700	2,000	1,100	6.6%
Resources and utilities	2,100	2,700	1,700	2,000	2,200	2,400	2,600	5.4%
Construction	6,500	4,200	4,500	6,100	6,800	6,800	8,200	6.1%
Manufacturing	6,000	5,800	6,800	5,400	6,700	6,500	6,700	4.4%
Wholesale and retail trade	17,500	16,900	16,500	17,700	17,500	17,800	19,600	2.1%
Transportation and warehousing	5,100	4,600	5,200	3,900	5,200	4,700	4,300	2.0%
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	6,900	8,800	9,800	10,400	8,700	9,700	9,800	-1.2%
Professional, scientific and technical services	3,800	3,900	5,100	6,100	4,800	5,500	6,300	0.6%
Business, building and other support services	2,100	2,800	3,600	4,400	4,800	3,600	3,700	-3.4%
Educational services	5,700	5,600	7,700	7,600	8,700	8,700	7,300	-0.8%
Health care and social assistance	10,900	11,700	12,100	12,200	12,700	12,600	14,100	2.9%
Information, culture and recreation	6,100	5,900	6,700	7,700	7,300	7,500	7,400	-0.8%
Accommodation and food services	5,800	7,100	5,700	8,500	7,100	6,700	7,400	-2.7%
Personal and household services	5,100	4,600	5,700	4,000	4,400	4,500	4,700	3.3%
Public administration	9,700	10,700	11,000	9,900	10,800	10,800	11,100	2.3%
All industries	95,800	97,400	104,200	106,600	109,600	109,800	114,200	1.4%

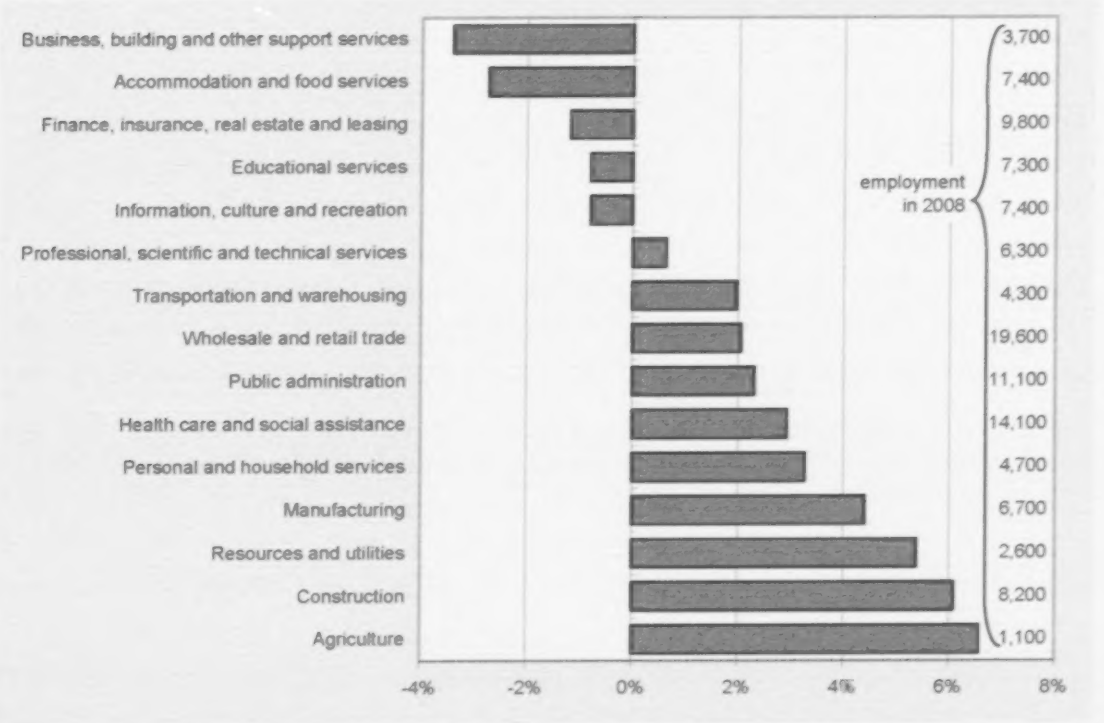
[1] The public sector is broadly defined to include crown corporations, health and social services, education services, government proper, and many NGOs.

Five industry groups registered a decline in employment over the five-year period with the biggest drop among the "business, building, and other support services" group, an industry group that includes head offices, employment services, and building management and cleaning services. Accommodation and food services also saw a large decline but this is thought to be the result of a shortage of workers rather than a shortage of positions.

The largest industry group is the retail/wholesale trade sector which accounted for 16% of employment in 2003; employment in this sector was effectively constant over the five years ending in 2008. The three groupings which are dominated by public sector employment – government administration, health and social services, education services – make up 28% of employment[1]. Two of the three groups registered increases from 2003 to 2008.

Over the longer term, namely the twenty years from 1988 to 2008, the fastest growing industry groups has been the professional, scientific, and technical services group – a category that includes lawyers, accountants, information technology professionals and other consultants. The largest drops in percentage terms have been in the agriculture and transportation groups.

Figure 6.4 Average Annual Growth in Employment by Industry Group, 2003 to 2008, Regina Census Metropolitan Area



1 This is not a perfect definition because some parts of health and education are private and some public agencies and crown corporation are classified in other sectors.

Employment by Occupation

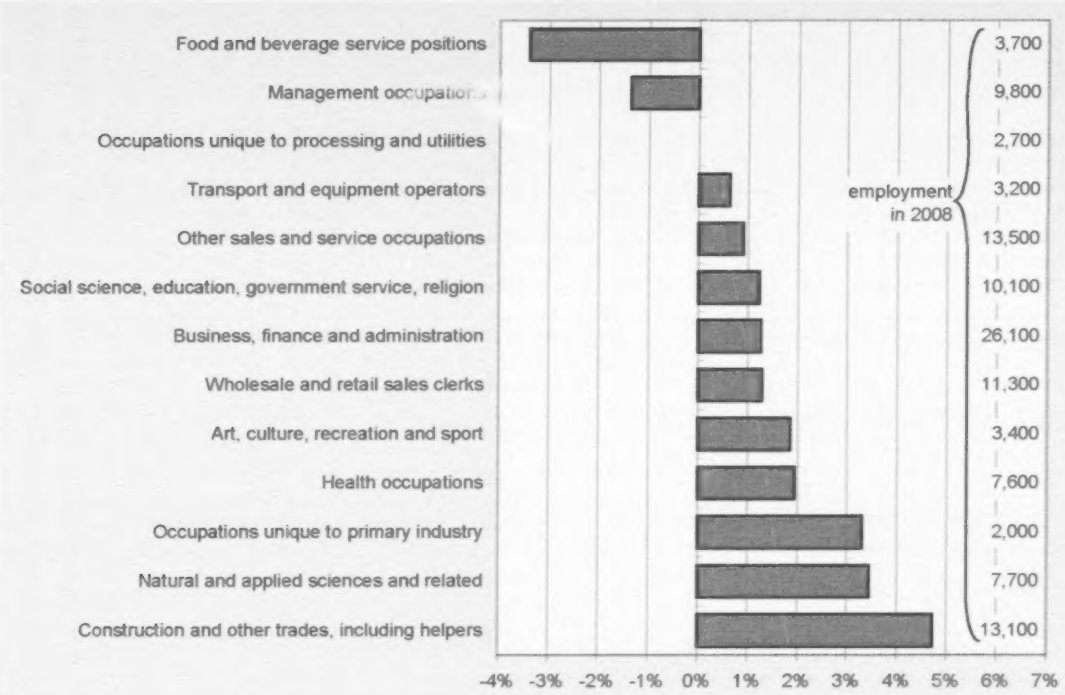
Regina's labour force is dominated by so-called "white collar" workers. Those working in occupations specific to the trades or the goods-producing industries, the so-called "blue collar" workers, represented only one in six employees. Nevertheless, the growth in goods-producing industries that has occurred in the past five years means that there are more blue collar workers than in the recent past. As Figure 6.5 shows, the fastest growing occupation group from 2003 to 2008 was the construction trades where the number of persons increased from 10,400 to 13,100 over the five years.

The "business, finance, and administration" occupation group accounts for almost one quarter of Regina CMA employees and this group saw a 1.3% average annual increase from 2003 to 2008. The second largest group, "other sales and service occupations" grew at a slightly slower rate.

Table 6.3 Employment by Occupation Group, Regina Census Metropolitan Area

	1988	1993	1998	2003	2006	2007	2008	Average annual increase form 2003 to 2008
Management occupations	7,700	10,000	10,200	10,500	8,700	8,100	9,800	-1.4%
Business, finance and administration	23,000	23,700	23,200	24,500	25,400	24,700	26,100	1.3%
Natural and applied sciences and related	6,700	5,400	6,300	6,500	6,900	7,400	7,700	3.4%
Health occupations	5,700	6,400	6,200	6,900	7,300	6,500	7,600	2.0%
Social science, education, government service, religion	6,800	7,400	9,500	9,500	11,000	10,500	10,100	1.2%
Art, culture, recreation and sport	2,600	3,300	3,300	3,100	3,300	3,200	3,400	1.9%
Construction and other trades, including helpers	11,400	9,700	10,800	10,400	10,600	12,500	13,100	4.7%
Occupations unique to primary industry	2,700	2,500	2,900	1,700	2,500	2,900	2,000	3.3%
Occupations unique to processing and utilities	2,800	2,400	2,700	2,700	3,300	2,600	2,700	0.0%
Wholesale and retail sales clerks	8,000	8,500	10,100	10,600	9,900	11,200	11,300	1.3%
Food and beverage service positions	3,200	3,900	3,100	4,400	4,400	4,200	3,700	-3.4%
Other sales and service occupations	11,100	11,600	12,800	12,900	12,800	12,300	13,500	0.9%
Transport and equipment operators	4,000	2,600	2,900	3,100	3,700	3,700	3,200	0.6%
All occupations	95,800	97,400	104,200	106,600	109,600	109,800	114,200	1.4%

Figure 6.5 Average Annual Growth in Employment by Occupation Group, 2003 to 2008, Regina Census Metropolitan Area



The number of persons employed as food and beverage servers declined from 2003 to 2008 but, like the accommodation and food services industry group, this drop is thought to be a result of a labour shortage rather than any lack of demand.

6.2 Unpaid Work

Beginning in 1996, Statistics Canada added a series of census questions about unpaid work in response to pressure from homemakers to have their contribution recognized. Three questions about unpaid or "non-market" work around the home were directed to the adult (15 and older) population. The results are shown in Table 6.4.

Housework

This category includes "unpaid housework, yard work, or home maintenance". The examples listed on the census form were preparing meals, washing the car, doing laundry, cutting the grass, and shopping. On average, some 92% of the adult population in Regina spent at least some time doing unpaid housework in the week prior to the 2006 census but almost a third reported spending fewer than five hours per week. The time spent looking after the house seems to be declining in the sense that fewer people are spending at least thirty hours per week – the equivalent of a full-time job – doing housework. The percentage who did so in 2006 was 13% compared with 16% in 1996.

Women are still more likely than men to be doing housework. In 2006, 18% of women reported doing at least thirty hours per week of unpaid housework, for example, compared with 7% of men.

Figure 6.6 Average Hours per Week of Unpaid Housework, Adults (15 and older), Regina City

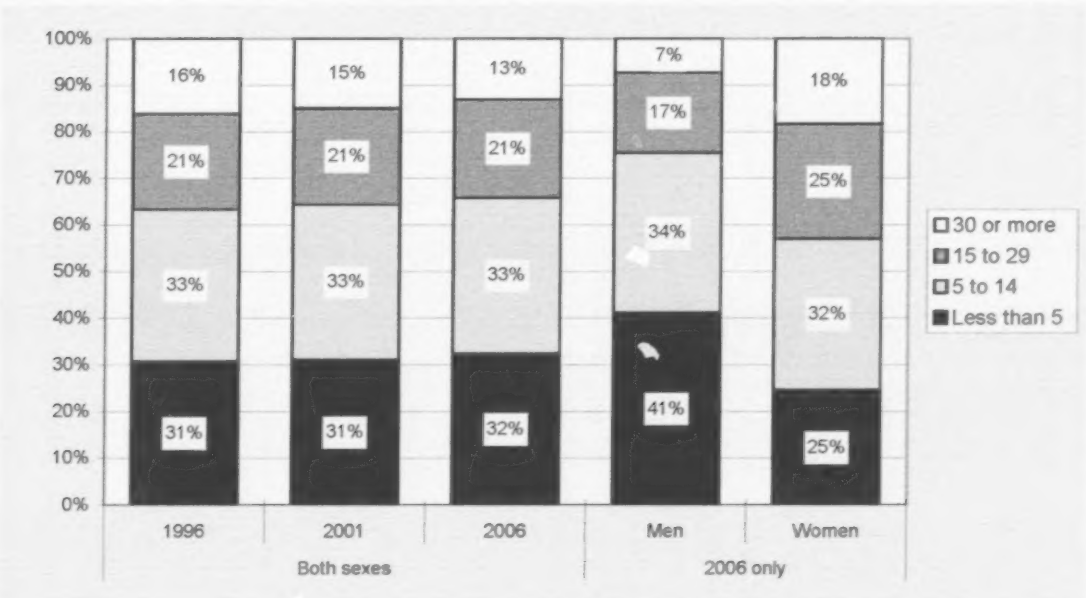


Table 6.4 Unpaid Work by Regina Adults (15 and older), 1996, 2001, and 2006

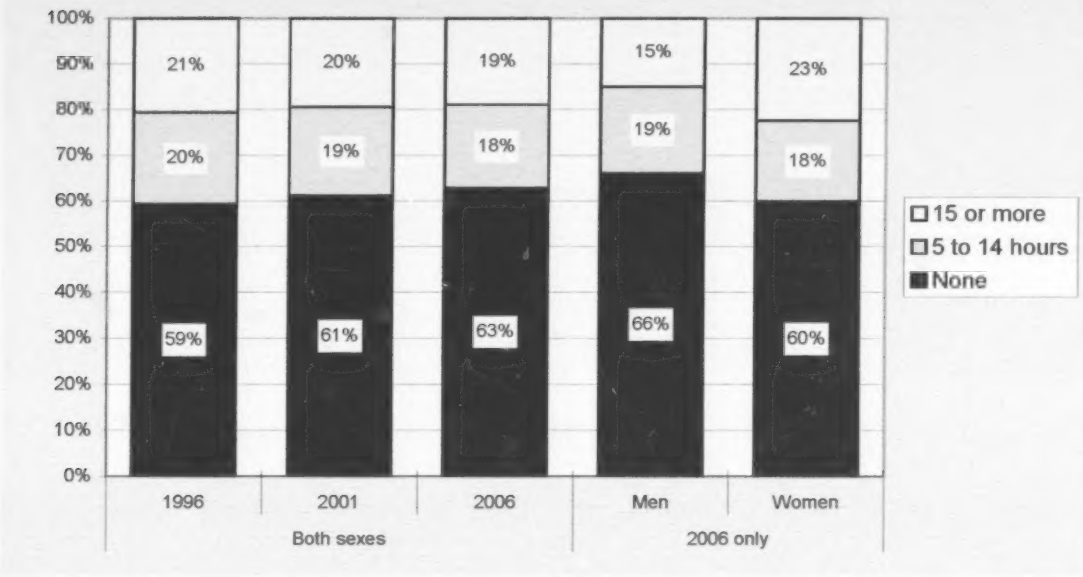
		1996			2001			2006		
		Men	Women	Both Sexes	Men	Women	Both Sexes	Men	Women	Both Sexes
Unpaid housework	None	7,820	4,345	12,165	7,345	4,745	12,080	6,725	4,520	11,250
	Less than 5 hours/week	19,660	10,855	30,515	19,340	12,265	31,605	21,745	14,175	35,920
	5 to 14 hours/week	23,420	21,805	45,230	23,470	23,335	46,805	23,765	24,755	48,520
	15 to 29 hours/week	10,525	18,170	28,695	11,020	18,150	29,170	11,900	18,795	30,700
	30 or more hours/week	4,870	17,445	22,320	5,610	15,360	20,975	5,060	13,970	19,030
	Total	66,295	72,620	138,925	66,785	73,855	140,635	69,200	76,215	145,415
Unpaid child care	None	41,705	40,735	82,440	43,270	42,560	85,825	45,700	45,630	91,330
	Less than 5 hours/week	7,435	6,345	13,780	6,905	6,915	13,820	6,985	6,745	13,730
	5 to 14 hours/week	7,475	6,610	14,080	6,550	6,965	13,515	6,130	6,685	12,815
	15 to 29 hours/week	4,470	5,350	9,820	4,165	4,360	8,525	4,525	4,500	9,020
	30 or more hours/week	5,210	13,595	18,810	5,895	13,050	18,945	5,860	12,650	18,515
	Total	66,295	72,635	138,930	66,785	73,850	140,630	69,200	76,215	145,415
Unpaid care of seniors	None	56,710	58,430	115,140	56,300	58,325	114,630	58,450	60,470	118,925
	Less than 5 hours/week	6,850	8,950	15,805	7,360	9,460	16,830	7,485	9,645	17,130
	5 to 9 hours/week	1,660	3,160	4,825	1,900	3,470	5,365	1,965	3,385	5,355
	10 or more hours/week	1,070	2,085	3,160	1,220	2,595	3,810	1,290	2,710	4,005
	Total	66,290	72,625	138,930	66,780	73,850	140,635	69,200	76,215	145,415

Care of Children

This category of unpaid work includes looking after young children, driving older children to activities, or helping them with their homework. In 2006, 37% of Regina adults spent at least some time in this unpaid activity (see Figure 6.7). Presumably most of the remaining 63% of residents did not have children or grandchildren to care for. As with unpaid housework, there is a downward trend in the average hours spent doing this kind of activity. This will coincide with the downward trend in the number of children in the city. The proportion of persons spending at least fifteen hours per week in unpaid child care has dropped from 21% to 19% since 1996.

Women also dominate the care of children with 40% spending at least some time compared with 34% of men.

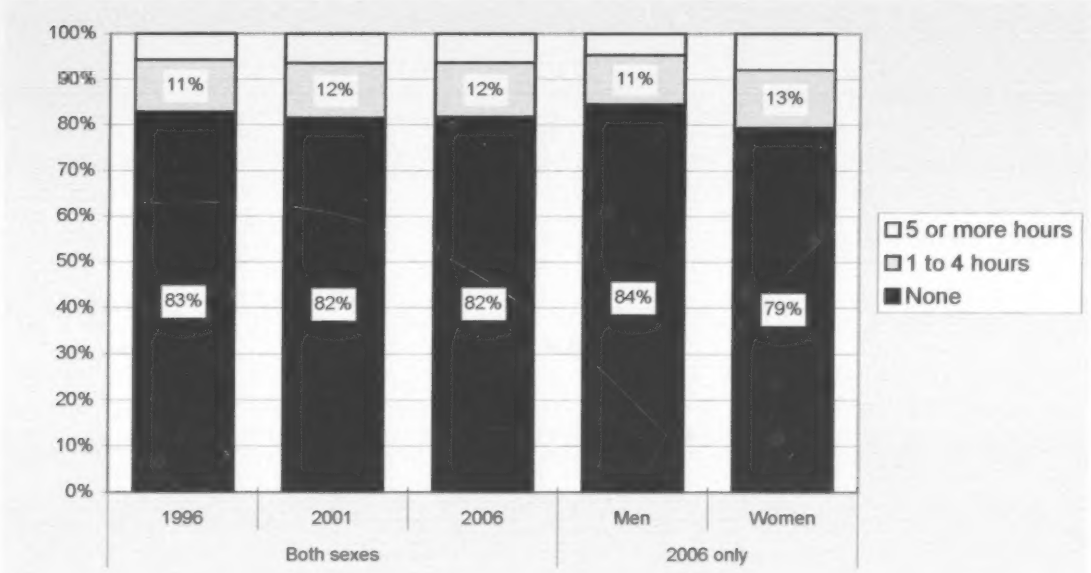
Figure 6.7 Average Hours per Week of Unpaid Care of Children, Adults (15 and older), Regina City



Care of Seniors

This category includes visiting or talking on the phone, shopping, or providing personal care to a senior. In 2006, 18% of Regina adults spent at least some time caring for seniors and 6% spent at least five hours per week. Once again, women were more likely than men to spend time caring for seniors – 21% do so compared with 16% of men.

Figure 6.8 Average Hours per Week of Unpaid Care of Seniors, Adults (15 and older), Regina City



6.3 Summary

The main findings in this section are summarized below in point form.

- In an average month in 2008, 68% of Regina metropolitan area adults were employed, the same percentage as in 1998 but higher than in 1988. Both the absolute number of unemployed people and the unemployment rate are declining.

- Paid employment in the Regina metropolitan area is growing. In the five years from 2003 to 2008, employment has grown by an average of 1.4% per year with increases among both men and women. Full-time employment has grown more quickly than part-time employment.

- The city's economy is dominated by the service sector but in the last five years, employment has grown the fastest in the goods-producing industries such as manufacturing and construction.

- The amount of time spent in unpaid or non-market work activity such as unpaid housework or care of children and seniors has declined slightly over the past ten years.

- Women still do the vast majority of unpaid work, the proportion who spend thirty hours per week or more on unpaid housework was 18% compared with 7% for men. For care of children, the proportion who spend fifteen hours per week or more was 23% compared with 15% for men.

SECTION 7 CULTURE, LANGUAGE, ETHNICITY, AND RELIGION

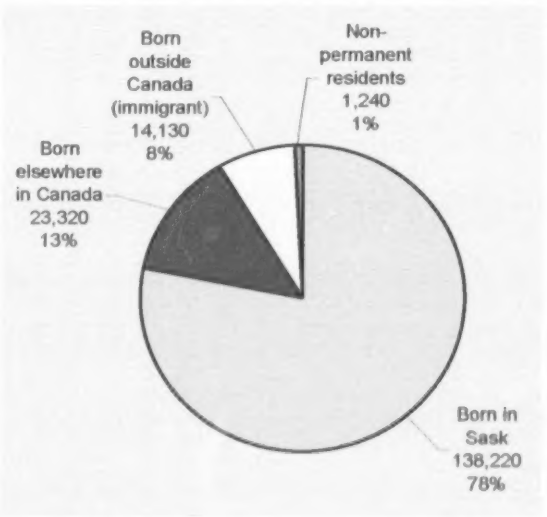
In this section we examine a variety of statistics about the cultural heritage of Regina's residents. The characteristics described are inter-related and include immigration, citizenship, Aboriginal identity, ethnic origin, language, and religious affiliation. All of the information is derived from the Statistics Canada census.

7.1 Immigration and Citizenship

As of 2006, virtually all (97%) of Regina residents were Canadian citizens and more than three quarters were, in fact, born in Saskatchewan. The city's population is neither more nor less diverse than in 1996 in the sense that about the same proportion of residents were born in Saskatchewan (78% compared with 77% in 1996). Fewer, however, were born outside Canada (the definition of immigrant used in the census).

Regina is home to a relatively high proportion of immigrants living in the province, even though the number of immigrants in Saskatchewan is quite small compared with other provinces. In 2006, immigrants made up only 5% of the provincial population compared with 8% for Regina. In other words, Regina has a big slice of a relatively small pie.

Figure 7.1 Place of Birth for Regina City Residents, 2006


Born outside Canada (immigrant) 14,130 8%
Non-permanent residents 1,240 1%
Born elsewhere in Canada 23,320 13%
Born in Sask 138,220 78%

There have been a number of "waves" of international immigration into the city since it was first settled including the one that is underway right now as a result of the provincial government's Saskatchewan Immigrant Nominee Program[1]. The number of immigrants coming to Saskatchewan has increased from approximately 2,100 in 2005 to an estimated 3,500 in 2007 and it will increase again in 2008. It is too soon to tell but if the past is any guide, a relatively high proportion of these new immigrants will choose to live in Regina.

The recent surge in immigration wasn't particularly evident back in 2006, the most recent year for which statistics are available. In that year, three out of ten immigrants living in Regina had moved to Canada before 1970 so they have been living in the country for at least thirty-five years.

Table 7.2 shows the country of origin for immigrants living in the Regina CMA in 2006 and previous census years. The make-up of the immigrant population is changing. In the past decade, the number of immigrants from the USA, the UK and Western European countries is declining and the number born in China and other Asian countries is increasing. In 2006, for example, the number of immigrants born in China exceeded the number born in the USA for the first time. There have also been increases in the number from El Salvador, South Africa, and Guyana. In spite of these changes, the number of immigrants born in the United Kingdom is still larger than the number born in any other single country.

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1 This is a provincial program that seeks to increase the number of immigrants coming to Saskatchewan by matching them with an employment opportunity and "fast-tracking" their application process.

Table 7.1 Citizenship and Place of Birth, Regina Residents, 1996, 2001, and 2006

		1996		2001		2006	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Citizenship	Canadian citizenship	173,950	97.5%	171,830	97.9%	172,070	97.3%
	Citizenship other than Canadian	4,460	2.5%	3,775	2.1%	4,845	2.7%
	Total	178,410	100.0%	175,605	100.0%	176,915	100.0%
Immigration	Born in Saskatchewan	137,955	77.3%	138,040	78.6%	138,220	78.1%
	Born elsewhere in Canada	24,945	14.0%	23,230	13.2%	23,320	13.2%
	Born outside Canada (immigrant)	14,745	8.3%	13,460	7.7%	14,130	8.0%
	Non-permanent residents*	760	0.4%	865	0.5%	1,240	0.7%
	Total	178,410	100.0%	175,600	100.0%	176,910	100.0%
Period of immigration	Before1961	4,255	28.9%	3,475	25.8%	2,770	19.6%
	1961-1970	2,015	13.7%	1,915	14.2%	1,525	10.8%
	1971-1980	2,940	19.9%	2,365	17.6%	2,185	15.5%
	1981-1990	2,885	19.6%	2,540	18.9%	2,060	14.6%
	1991-2001	2,650	18.0%	3,165	23.5%	3,105	22.0%
	2001-2006	...	...	...	...	2,485	17.6%
	Total	14,745	100.0%	13,465	100.0%	14,130	100.0%

* These are people who are in Canada temporarily including those on a student or work permit.

Figure 7.2 Most Common Places of Birth for Regina CMA Immigrants, 2006

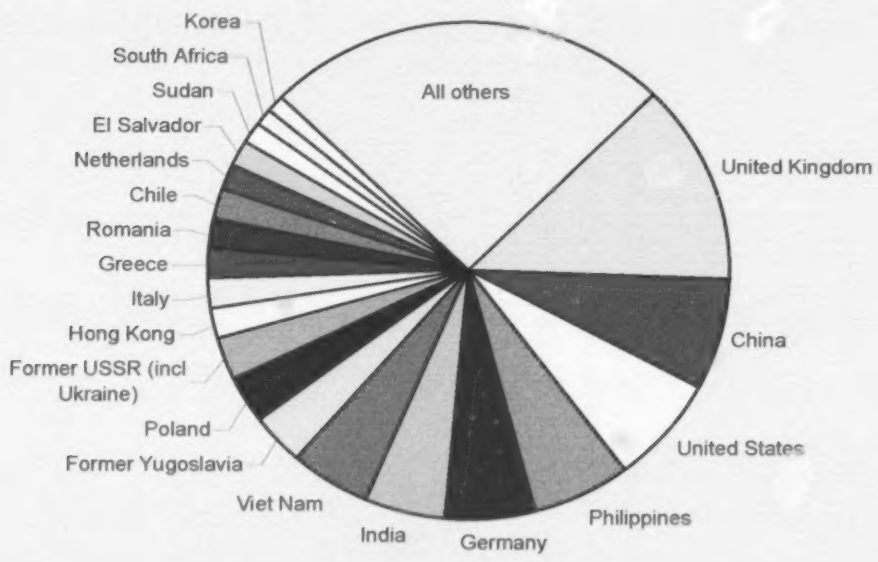


Table 7.2 Most Common Places of Birth, Immigrants Currently Living in the Regina CMA

	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006
United Kingdom	3,575	2,875	2,250	1,895	1,905
China	805	785	915	750	1,095
United States	2,080	1,410	1,300	1,140	1,030
Philippines	425	435	700	710	890
Germany	975	1,055	900	820	795
India	685	515	725	525	740
Viet Nam	915	805	950	755	740
Former Yugoslavia	395	355	625	665	500
Poland	820	840	580	645	460
Former USSR (incl Ukraine)	755	620	430	325	385
Hong Kong	305	465	570	260	295
Italy	435	430	415	450	295
Greece	320	205	320	290	285
Romania	320	320	220	245	285
Chile	395	380	185	230	270
Netherlands	395	470	365	380	265
El Salvador	100	75	265	225	245
Sudan	...	...	30	60	190
South Africa	90	135	185	190	175
Korea	30	135	85	60	170
Jamaica	290	205	250	210	170
Hungary	420	365	215	280	165
Laos	150	260	160	110	140
Iran	95	145	95	115	125
Czech and Slovak	155	135	180	90	120
Scandinavia	220	230	125	205	90
Guyana	75	70	150	110	85
Austria	360	255	160	155	70
Former Ethiopia	125	200	225	60	65
Portugal	60	45	100	30	45
Mexico	95	25	80	50	40
All others	1,620	1,625	1,460	1,950	2,600
Total Immigrant population	**17,510**	**15,900**	**15,230**	**14,010**	**14,730**

7.2 Aboriginal Identity

The only source of data describing the Aboriginal population in Regina is from the census[1] and is based on the concept of "self-identity". Respondents are asked to simply state whether or not they consider themselves as Aboriginal. Those who reported that they were registered under *The Indian Act* or who were members of a First Nation were also considered to be Aboriginal.

In 2006, 9.3% of Regina city residents stated that they were Aboriginal with more than one half of these (56%) reporting they were First Nations ("North American Indian" on the survey). The remaining 44% of the Aboriginal people reported their identity as either Métis, a combination, Inuit, or "other" Aboriginal identity. This compares with 8.7% in 2001 and 7.5% in 1996 so the proportion of the city's population who are Aboriginal is increasing.

Another way to look at changes over time is to note that the rate of growth in the Aboriginal population has been higher than the rate of growth in the non-Aboriginal population. Figure 7.4 shows that from 1996 to 2006, the Aboriginal population in the city grew by an average of 2.2% per year compared with an average decline of 0.3% per year in the non-Aboriginal population over the same period[2]. The growth rate was higher among the Métis population than among the First Nations population and higher during the first part of the ten-year period than the last part.

The Aboriginal population has dramatically different demographic and socioeconomic characteristics from the general city population. Additional detail is available from the census but only for the Regina CMA region. Almost all (97%) of the Aboriginal population in the CMA lives in the city.

Table 7.3 Aboriginal Population, Regina City

		1996		2001		2006	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total population		178,410	100.0%	175,600	100.0%	176,910	100.0%
Aboriginal population	First Nation (North American Indian) single response	8,130	4.6%	9,110	5.2%	9,270*	5.2%
	Métis single response	4,515	2.5%	5,700	3.2%	6,860	3.9%
	Other Aboriginal or multiple responses	680	0.4%	480	0.3%	400	0.2%
	Total Aboriginal	13,330	7.5%	15,300	8.7%	16,530	9.3%
Total non-Aboriginal population		165,080	92.5%	160,305	91.3%	160,380	90.7%

* a total of 9,635 persons reported that they were "Registered Indians"

1 Saskatchewan Health measures the size of the "Registered Indian" population in the city, estimating it at 13,676 or 7.1% of the total population in August 2008.

2 Changes in the size of the Aboriginal population over time can be affected by something called "ethnic mobility". This refers to the possibility that an individual will change their identity from one period to the next.

Figure 7.3 Aboriginal Identity for the Regina City Population, 2006

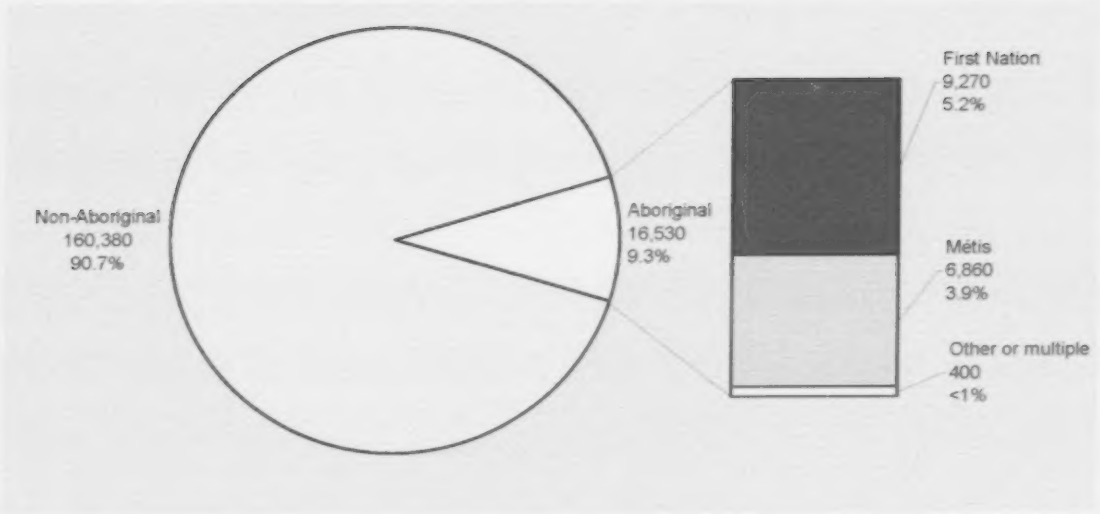


Figure 7.4 Average Annual Increase in the Population, 1996 to 2006, by Aboriginal Identity, Regina City

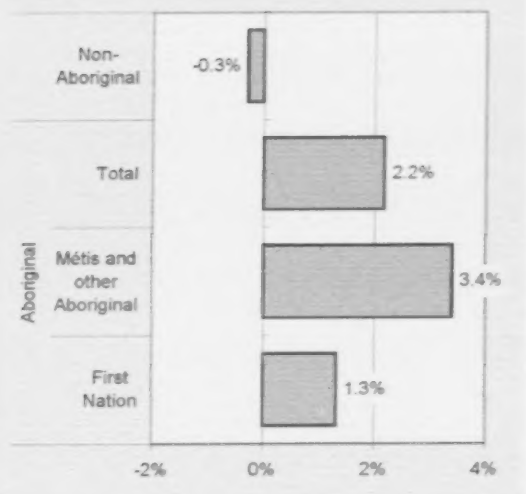


Figure 7.5 Percentage of the Population Reporting an Aboriginal Identity, Regina CMA, 2006

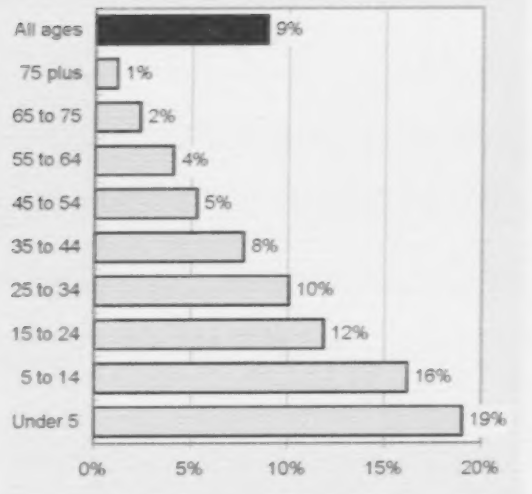
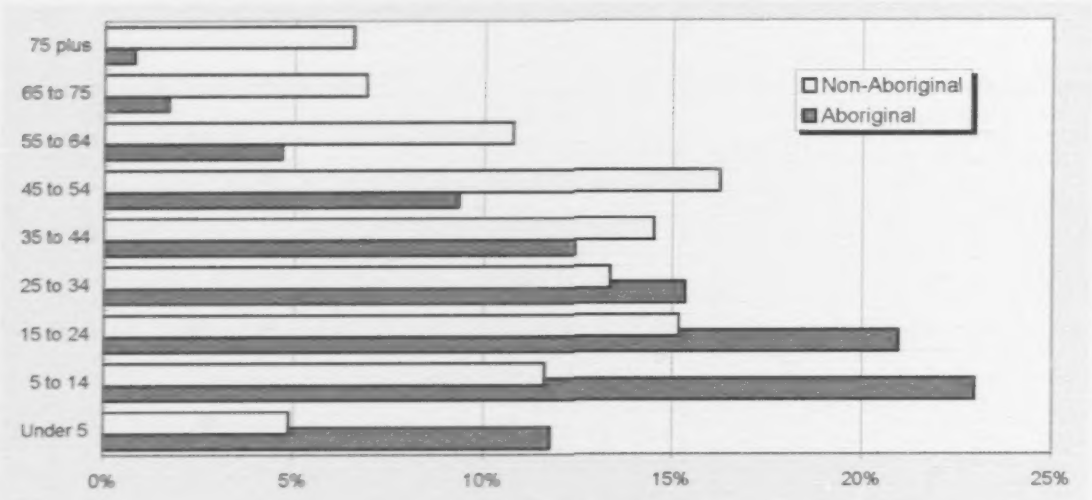


Figure 7.6 Age Distribution of the Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Populations, Regina CMA, 2006



A disproportionate number of the Aboriginal residents in Regina are women – 53% compared with 51.5% for the general population – but the most striking difference is in the age distribution (see Figure 7.5).

The Aboriginal population is concentrated in the younger age groups. For example, 71% are under 35 years of age compared with 45% of the non-Aboriginal population and only 2% are 65 or older compared with 13% of the non-Aboriginal population.

The effect of the different age distributions is that while Aboriginal people make up 8% of the CMA population, Figure 7.6 shows that they represent:

- 19% of the children under 5 years of age;
- 16% of youth 5 to 19 years of age; and
- less than 2% of seniors.

7.3 Visible Minorities and Ethnic Origin

Ethnic origin is based on responses to the census question: "To which ethnic or cultural group(s) did (this person's) ancestors belong?". There has been a change in the way this question is interpreted by respondents and an increasing number of people are responding "Canadian" so historical comparisons are complicated with what has been called "ethnic mobility"[1].

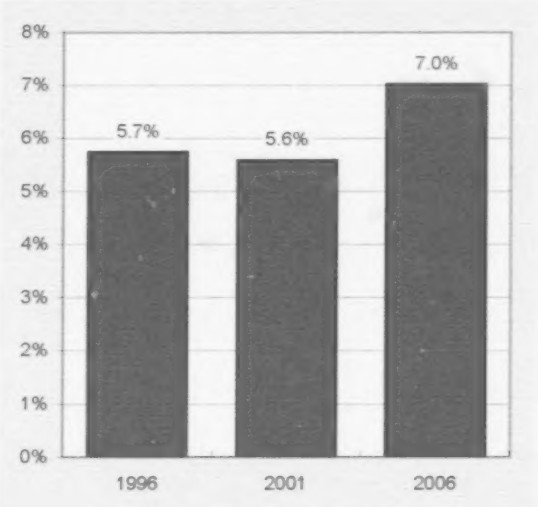
The question on membership in a visible minority group also generates responses that are based on self-identity. In 1996, counts for the members of a visible minority group were derived from responses to the ethnic origin question. In 2001 and 2006, respondents were given a list of visible minority groups and asked directly if they were members of a visible minority group[2].

Table 7.4 show the most common ethnic origins of Regina residents in the past three censuses and whether or not residents were members of a visible minority group.

Regina's population is becoming more visibly diverse in the sense that a higher proportion are from visible minority groups. The proportion who were members was 7.0% in 2006 compared with 5.6% in 2001.

The figures on ethnic origin show the total responses for each ethnic origin and include those who responded in that category singly or along with another origin. More than one quarter of Regina residents report German or English ethnic origins. The next most common origins were Scottish, Irish, and Canadian. The number of residents reporting "Canadian" ethnic origin increased from 1996 to 2001 and then declined from 2001 to 2006.

Figure 7.7 Percentage of Regina Residents who are Members of a Visible Minority Group



In the last ten years, some of the fastest growing ethnic origins are the less common ones such as Russian (+36%), Welsh (+31%) and ethnic origins more common in Asian countries. This suggests that there has been an increase in the "multi-cultural" nature of the city's population.

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1 This is the possibility that an individual will change their ethnicity from one time period to the next. It could result in an artificial increase or decrease in the number of people who report a specific ethnic origin such as "Canadian".

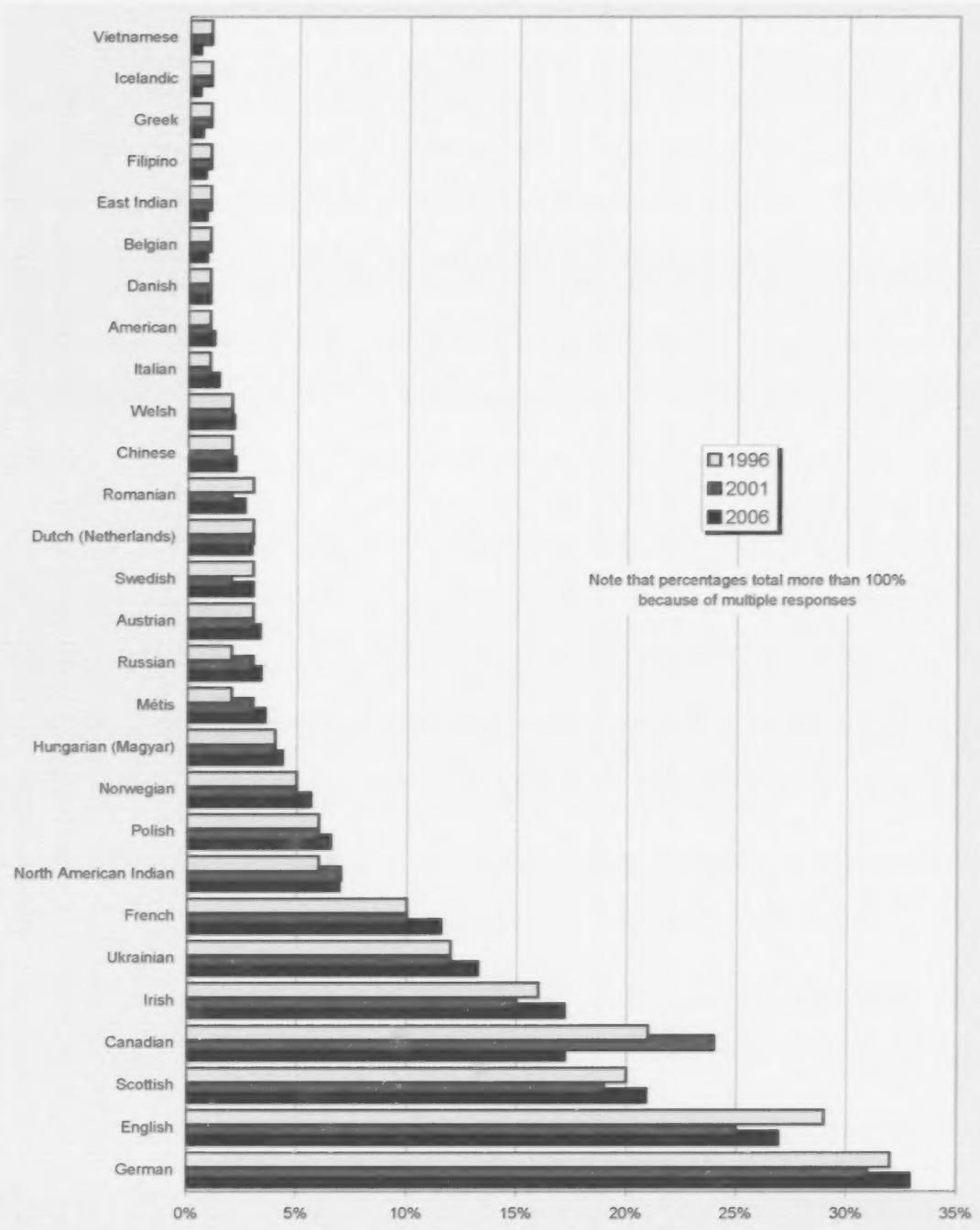
2 The list included Chinese, South Asian, Black, Filipino, Latin American, Southeast Asian, Arab, West Asian, Japanese, and Korean.

Table 7.4 Ethnic Origins and Membership in a Visible Minority Group, Regina City

		1996		2001		2006	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Ethnic origin*	German	55,905	32%	55,245	31%	58,210	33%
	English	50,190	29%	44,375	25%	47,650	27%
	Scottish	35,005	20%	33,935	19%	37,010	21%
	Canadian	37,455	21%	42,760	24%	30,475	17%
	Irish	28,680	16%	27,625	15%	30,445	17%
	Ukrainian	21,560	12%	21,225	12%	23,440	13%
	French	18,430	10%	17,970	10%	20,470	12%
	North American Indian	10,295	6%	11,740	7%	12,295	7%
	Polish	10,075	6%	10,175	6%	11,585	7%
	Norwegian	8,420	5%	8,525	5%	9,960	6%
	Hungarian (Magyar)	6,515	4%	6,670	4%	7,700	4%
	Métis	4,345	2%	5,385	3%	6,300	4%
	Russian	4,385	2%	4,875	3%	5,950	3%
	Austrian	4,680	3%	4,870	3%	5,880	3%
	Swedish	4,850	3%	4,275	2%	5,320	3%
	Dutch (Netherlands)	5,295	3%	5,090	3%	5,200	3%
	Romanian	4,445	3%	4,105	2%	4,630	3%
	Chinese	3,535	2%	2,735	2%	3,860	2%
	Welsh	2,840	2%	3,015	2%	3,725	2%
	Italian	2,340	1%	2,365	1%	2,500	1%
	American	1,845	1%	1,920	1%	2,095	1%
	Danish	1,945	1%	1,640	1%	1,785	1%
	Belgian	1,150	1%	1,315	1%	1,470	1%
	East Indian	1,470	1%	1,150	1%	1,455	1%
	Filipino	990	1%	1,130	1%	1,340	1%
	Greek	965	1%	980	1%	1,110	1%
	Icelandic	1,265	1%	995	1%	900	1%
	Vietnamese	1,010	1%	910	1%	900	1%
Membership in a visible minority group	Member	10,230	6%	9,795	6%	12,420	7%
	Not a member	168,175	94%	165,805	94%	164,490	93%
	Total	178,405	100%	175,605	100%	176,915	100%

** percentages total more than 100% because of multiple responses*

Figure 7.8 Most Common Ethnic Origins in Regina City



7.4 Language

In the census, the mother tongue is defined as the "language first learned at home and still understood". For most (88%) Regina residents, the mother tongue is English but one in ten residents has a mother tongue other than English or French. The most common non-official languages in 2006 were:

- German (2.0%);
- Ukranian (0.9%); and
- Chinese (0.9%).

Clearly most of these people can understand English as 99.6% of the population reported that they could understand English "well enough to carry on a conversation". In 2006, 6.4% of the population was bilingual in English and French.

The home language is defined as the language used most often at home and English is also, of course, the most common home language in Regina. Among the 8,375 individuals with a home language other than only English, the most common languages or language combinations were:

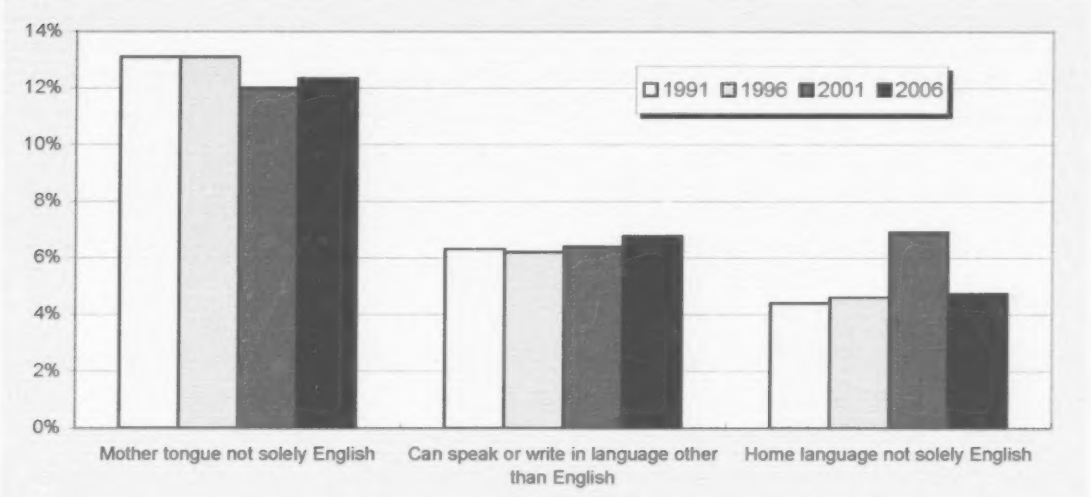
- Chinese (13%);
- English and an unofficial language (13%);
- French (12%);
- Vietnamese (8%); and
- Spanish (5%).

Table 7.5 Selected Language Characteristics of the Regina City Population

		1991		1996		2001		2006	
		Number	% of total	Number	% of total	Number	% of total	Number	% of total
Mother tongue	English only	155,660	86.9%	155,070	86.9%	154,585	88.0%	155,090	87.7%
	French only	2,405	1.3%	2,450	1.4%	2,170	1.2%	2,585	1.5%
	A non-official language	17,225	9.6%	19,140	10.7%	17,360	9.9%	17,740	10.0%
	Multiple responses	3,890	2.2%	1,750	1.0%	1,490	0.8%	1,495	0.8%
	Total	179,180	100.0%	178,410	100.0%	175,605	100.0%	176,915	100.0%
Language knowledge	English only	165,920	93.7%	167,285	93.8%	164,390	93.6%	164,955	93.2%
	French only	105	0.1%	70	0.0%	105	0.1%	165	0.1%
	Both	10,190	5.8%	10,215	5.7%	10,600	6.0%	11,250	6.4%
	Neither	920	0.5%	835	0.5%	505	0.3%	535	0.3%
	Total	177,135	100.0%	178,405	100.0%	175,600	100.0%	176,910	100.0%
Home language	English only	169,320	95.6%	170,225	95.4%	163,415	93.1%	168,535	95.3%
	French only	695	0.4%	820	0.5%	300	0.2%	990	0.6%
	A non-official language	5,465	3.1%	5,655	3.2%	2,430	1.4%	6,105	3.5%
	Multiple responses	1,655	0.9%	1,705	1.0%	9,460	5.4%	1,275	0.7%
	Total	177,135	100.0%	178,405	100.0%	175,605	100.0%	176,910	100.0%

Over the last five years, the proportion of Regina residents with a mother tongue other than English has increased slightly as has the proportion who can speak a language other than English. In both cases, however, the proportion is still quite small.

Figure 7.9 Selected Language Characteristics of Regina Residents, 1991 to 2006



7.5 Religious Affiliation

Unlike other social, demographic, and economic characteristics of the population, Statistics Canada measures religious affiliation in the census every ten years rather than every five years. The question was not asked in the 2006 census so the figures in this section are from 2001.

There are 95 different religious affiliations classified from responses to the question "What is (your) religion?". The statistics cover all age groups so parents would have chosen which religious affiliation to report for their children. A check box was available to indicate no religious affiliation. There is no suggestion that you have to practise your stated religion on a regular basis.

Almost one in five Regina residents (19%) reported no religious affiliation at all. Among those with a religion, almost all report one associated with Christianity although there is a great variety in the individual denominations (see Table 7.6). The largest single denomination is Roman Catholic followed by the United Church, Lutheran, and Anglican protestant religions. The four most popular denominations account for almost two thirds of Regina residents in 2001 and 79% of those who reported any affiliation at all.

In the last ten years, the number of people reporting a non-Christian religion has doubled but the proportion is still small at 2.4% of the population. The proportion who report no religion at all has increased by 40%. In the past ten years, the number of Catholics has declined by 6% compared with a 17% drop among those who report a Protestant affiliation.

Table 7.6 Religious Affiliation, Regina Residents, 2001

		Number	Percent
No religious affiliation		32,580	18.8%
Catholic	Roman Catholic	54,390	31.4%
	Ukrainian Catholic	2,170	1.3%
	Total Catholic	56,560	32.6%
Protestant	United Church	29,330	16.9%
	Lutheran	18,050	10.4%
	Anglican	8,885	5.1%
	Baptist	3,920	2.3%
	Christian and Missionary Alliance	1,805	1.0%
	Pentecostal	1,745	1.0%
	Presbyterian	1,175	0.7%
	Jehovah's Witnesses	925	0.5%
	Mennonite	845	0.5%
	Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormons)	830	0.5%
	Non-denominational	520	0.3%
	Evangelical Missionary Church	480	0.3%
	Salvation Army	285	0.2%
	Adventist	170	0.1%
	Other Protestant	2,970	1.7%
	Total Protestant	71,935	41.5%
Orthodox	Greek Orthodox	1,485	0.9%
	Ukrainian Orthodox	675	0.4%
	Other Orthodox	855	0.5%
	Total Eastern Orthodox	3,015	1.7%
	Evangelical and Other Christian	5,090	2.9%
	Total Orthodox	11,120	6.4%
Non-Christian	Buddhist	1,140	0.7%
	Muslim	770	0.4%
	Aboriginal spirituality	760	0.4%
	Hindu	615	0.4%
	Jewish	345	0.2%
	Sikh	290	0.2%
	Pagan	185	0.1%
	Total non-Christian	4,105	2.4%
Total		173,285	100.0%

7.6 Summary

A summary of the key findings in this section is presented below in point form.

- Virtually all (97%) of Regina residents are Canadian citizens and more than three quarters were born in Saskatchewan.
- Regina is home for a relatively high proportion of international immigrants coming to Saskatchewan but immigrants still make up only 8% of the city's population.
- The proportion of Regina's population that report they are of Aboriginal identity is 9.3% compared with 8.7% in 2001 and 7.5% in 1996.
- Just over one half of the Aboriginal population in Regina reports a First Nation identity.
- The Aboriginal population is concentrated in the younger age groups – 19% of children under five years of age are Aboriginal, for example, compared with only 2% of seniors.
- In the past decade the proportion of Regina residents who report an ethnic origin of "Canadian" has declined while the proportion who report German and British origins has declined.
- English was the mother tongue for 88% of Regina residents in 2006; 5% reported speaking at least one language other than English at home. All but 700 Regina residents can speak English.
- Roman Catholic is the single largest religious affiliation reported for city residents followed by United Church and Lutheran. Almost one in five residents report no religious affiliation at all.

SECTION 8 INCOME AND POVERTY

The measurement of income and poverty is complex. Income and by extension, poverty, can be measured at the individual level, at the family level, or at the household level. There are a variety of sources of income (employment, investment, and government transfers, for example) and a number of different data sources (income tax files, Statistics Canada Annual Surveys and census surveys). Income can be measured at the "gross" level before deductions, after taxes, or at the "disposable" after-tax level. Finally, it can be measured in absolute (nominal) terms or adjusted for inflation.

In this section we examine the personal income for Regina residents, typically at the individual and household levels, using two different sources – the Statistics Canada census and information about income tax filers collected by the Canada Revenue Agency (CRA, formerly Revenue Canada) and distributed by Statistics Canada. Both measure gross income before taxes and unless otherwise indicated are adjusted for inflation.

The Regina Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) is used for census data on income. For the tax filer data, all tax filers with a mailing address in Regina are included in the statistics.

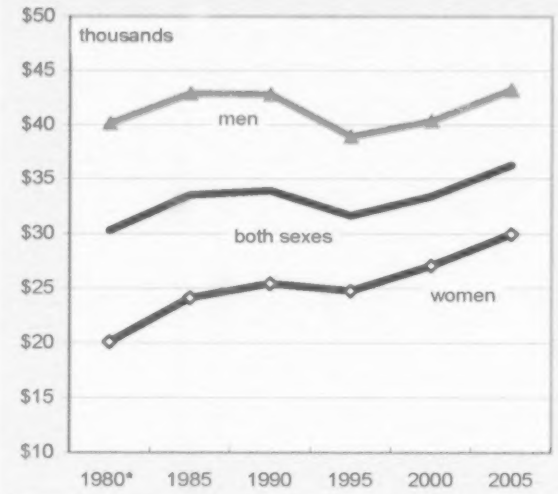
8.1 Income

After adjusting for inflation, average individual incomes from all sources grew by 8.6% between 2000 and 2005 to reach a level of $36,272 (see Table 8.1 and Figure 8.1). This is the equivalent of annual increases after inflation of 1.7% per year for each of the five years. This brings the "purchasing power" of the average individual income to well above the level it was in the mid 1990s but only slightly higher than it was in 1990.

The income gap between men and women continues to narrow albeit very slowly. From 2000 to 2005, average incomes for women grew by 10.7% compared with 7.2% for men. Looked at another way, the average income among women was 69% of the average income among men in 2005 compared with 64% in 1995 and 56% in 1985.

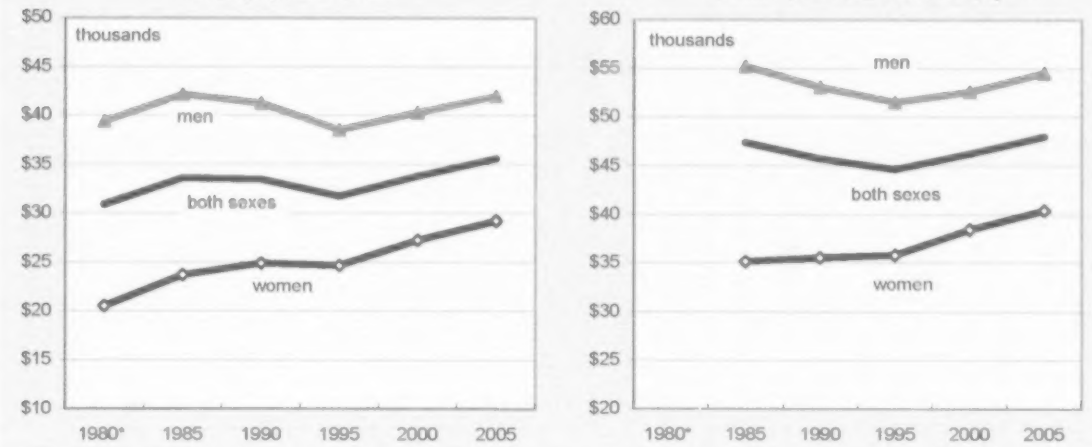
The gap is narrowing in part because there is more employment among women and those who are working are earning higher wages and salaries. Over the five years from 2000 to 2005, average employment income grew by 7.3% for women compared with 4.2% for men (see Figure 8.2). And the number of women reporting at least some

Figure 8.1 Average Individual Incomes, Regina Census Metropolitan Area, Constant 2005 Dollars



* Regina city only

Figure 8.2 Average Employment Income, Regina Census Metropolitan Area, Constant 2005 Dollars



* Regina city only

employment income was 72% compared with 79% of men.

Employment income can increase with either I) an increase in pay rates, ii) employment in higher paying jobs, iii) an increase in the number of part-time hours, or iv) a move from part-time to full-time work. The data suggest that all of these factors were involved in the increase in the average income over the five years from 2000 to 2005. Those who worked full-time throughout the year had a 3.8% increase in employment income. Just over one half (56%) of those reporting employment income worked throughout 2005 on a full-time basis.

Average family incomes grew more quickly than individual incomes which suggests that the number of "earners" in the average household continues to increase. From 2000 to 2005, average family income grew by 9.4% compared with 8.6% for individuals.

Table 8.1 Selected Income Statistics, Regina Census Metropolitan Area Residents, Constant 2005 Dollars

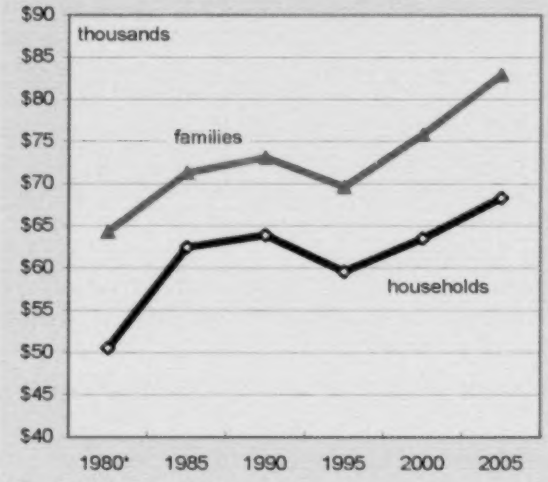
	1980*	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	Increase form 2000 to 2005
Average annual income of individuals 15 and older[1]							
Men	$40,108	$42,865	$42,794	$38,905	$40,328	$43,224	7.2%
Women	$20,067	$24,096	$25,378	$24,726	$27,037	$29,917	10.7%
Both sexes	$30,272	$33,536	$33,927	$31,615	$33,402	$36,272	8.6%
Average employment income of individuals 15 and older[2]							
Men	$39,375	$42,131	$41,242	$38,494	$40,278	$41,960	4.2%
Women	$20,506	$23,660	$24,883	$24,639	$27,223	$29,204	7.3%
Both sexes	$30,863	$33,591	$33,465	$31,735	$33,791	$35,593	5.3%
Average employment income of individuals 15 and older who worked full time throughout the previous year							
Men	n/a	$55,177	$53,021	$51,488	$52,580	$54,490	3.6%
Women	n/a	$35,132	$35,528	$35,792	$38,406	$40,371	5.1%
Both sexes	n/a	$47,365	$45,696	$44,613	$46,200	$47,960	3.8%
Family and other aggregate income measures							
Average family income	$64,268	$71,256	$73,096	$69,601	$75,803	$82,893	9.4%
Average family income for lone parent families	n/a	$36,933	$38,022	$34,385	$42,580	$45,854	7.7%
Average household income	$50,546	$62,463	$63,876	$59,569	$63,493	$68,280	7.5%
Average household income for one-person households	n/a	$32,574	$34,626	$31,414	$32,858	$35,208	7.2%

* Regina City rather than the CMA
1 averaged over only those with at least some income
2 averaged over only those with at least some employment income during the year

Source: Statistics Canada census

Figure 8.3 shows that household and family incomes tend to move in parallel. Average household income grew by 7.5% to reach $68,280 in 2005. Those who live alone have much lower incomes than those in larger households but the average in single-person households grew by 7.2% from 2000 to 2005.

Figure 8.3 Average Household and Family Incomes, Constant $2005, Regina Census Metropolitan Area



* Regina city only

Regina' s lone parent families have significantly higher average incomes than they did a decade ago. Adjusted for inflation, average income grew by 17% between 1995 and 2000 and then by another 8% between 2002 and 2005. Average incomes are still well below the average for other kinds of families but the gap has narrowed somewhat in the past decade.

A closer examination shows that part of the reason for higher incomes among lone parent families is a change in family structures, namely the fact that the children are getting older. From 2000 to 2005, the number of lone parent families headed by a woman grew by 3% whereas the number with at least one child under six years of age fell by 26%. The number with at least one child eighteen or older increased by 23%. With fewer children in the pre-school age group and more adult children lone parents are more able to participate in the wage economy. Older children can also contribute to family income.

Figure 8.4 Average Family Income for Lone Parent Families, Constant $2005, Regina Census Metropolitan Area

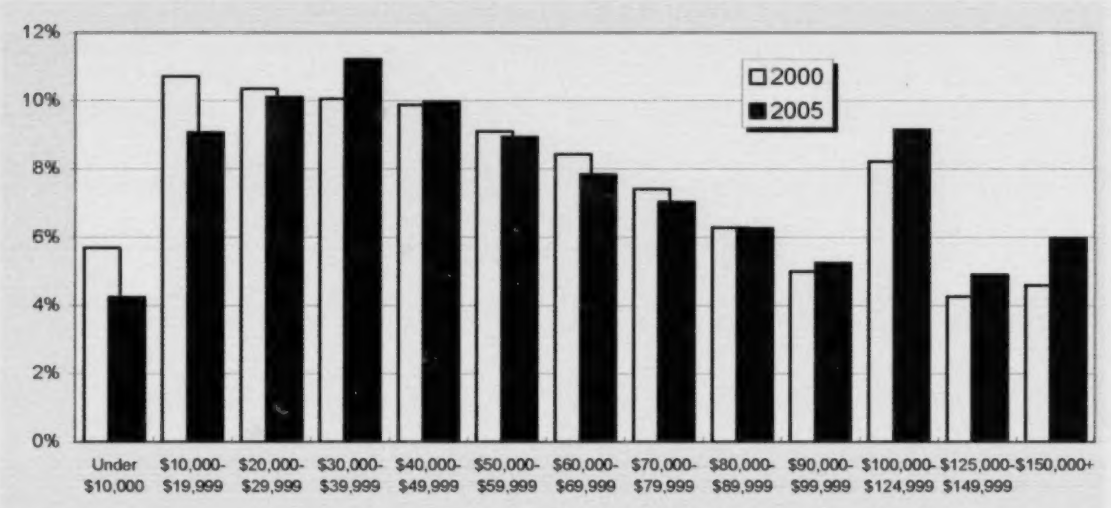
8.2 Income Distributions

The distribution of income among the population is at least as important as average income levels. Income from all sources, as reported in the Statistics Canada Census is used here to compare changes over the five years from 2000 to 2005. All figures are adjusted for inflation, that is, measured in constant 2005 dollars. Figure 8.5 shows a comparison of these household income distributions.

The average household income grew by 7.5% over the five year period and the income distribution suggests this is largely because there was an increase in the proportion of households with incomes in excess of $90,000 – 25% compared with 22% in 1995 – and fewer households with incomes under $20,000 – 13% compared with 16% in 1995.

The figures also suggest that there has been a slight increase in income inequality over the five years. As one measure, the median[1] income has grown more slowly than the average income. From 2000 to 2005, the median household income grew by 4.0% compared with 7.5% for the average income.

Figure 8.5 Distribution of Household Incomes, Regina Census Metropolitan Area, in Constant 2005 Dollars

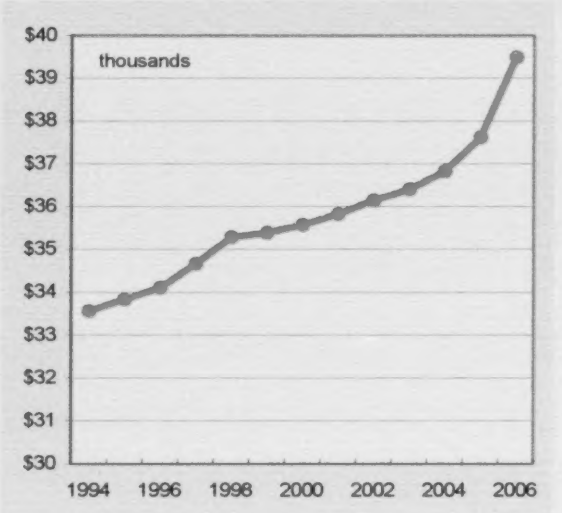


1 The median is the midpoint in a range of values with one half above the median and one half below. Compared with the mean or "average" value, the median is not affected as much by relatively large values.

8.3 Tax Filer Income

Data derived from income tax records has less detail about the recipients of the income but more detail about the source of the income. This information is also more up to date than the census because it includes income in 2006. Table 8.2 shows aggregate income for 1996 through 2006 for individual income tax returns with a Regina mailing address. The figures have been adjusted for inflation by converting them all to current (2006) dollars.

Figure 8.6 Average Income per Tax Filer, Regina City, in Constant $2006



Over the five-year period from 2001 to 2006, there was a 2.2% increase in the number of tax filers and a 26.4% increase in aggregate income reported. Average incomes per tax filer have increased by about 2.0% per year to just under $40,000. Figure 8.6 shows that the largest increase (5.0%) occurred from 2005 to 2006.

The various sources of personal income for Regina tax filers in the most recent year are shown in Figure 8.7.

Over the five years ending in 2006, an increasing proportion of income has come from employment, particularly paid employment (see Figure 8.8). Earnings from wages and salaries constituted 71% of personal income in 2006 compared with 69% in 2001 and 67% in 1996. When self-employment is included, three quarters of personal income for Regina residents comes from working.

The second largest income sources are related directly or indirectly to retirement. In 2006, 14% of personal income came from CPP, OAS, and private pensions. This proportion has also been increasing as the population ages.

Income support payments – social assistance, employment insurance, and the GST credit – have declined in both absolute value (after adjusting for inflation) and as a proportion of income. These three income sources averaged $854 per tax filer in 2006 compared with $893 in 2001.

Figure 8.7 Sources of Personal Income (showing average per tax filer), Regina City, 2006

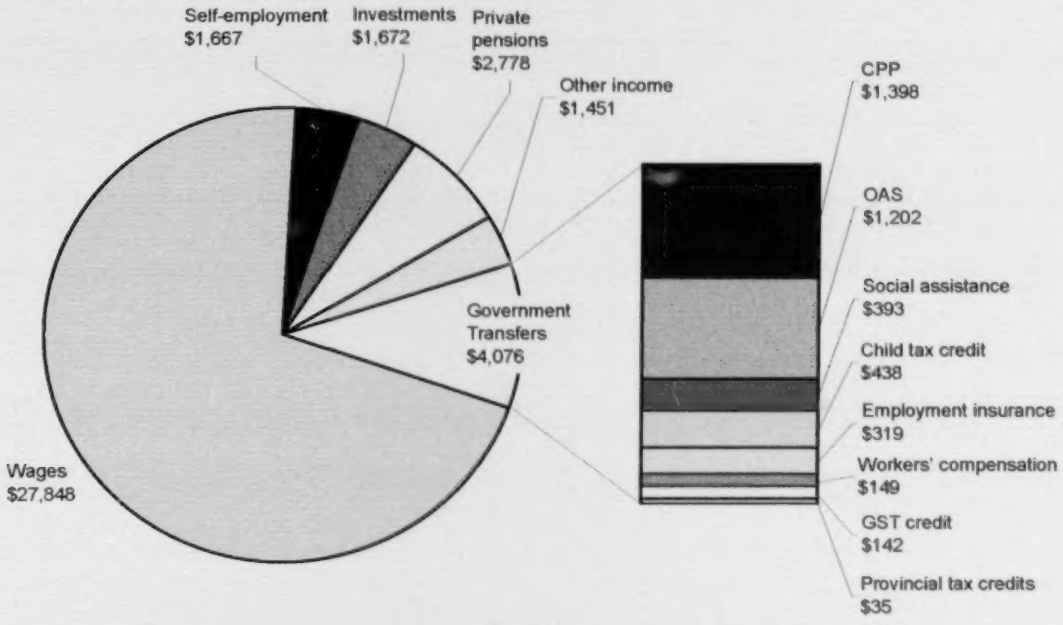


Figure 8.8 Trends In Sources of Personal Income, Regina City Tax Filers

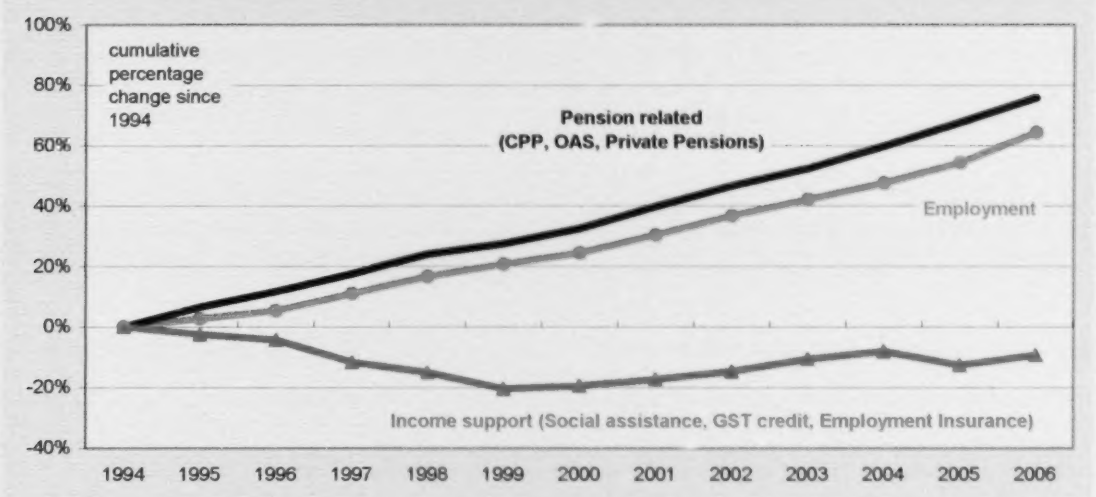


Table 8.2 Average Income by Source, Regina City Tax filers, in Constant $2006

		1996	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total personal income ($ millions)		$4,431	$4,827	$4,879	$4,945	$5,028	$5,158	$5,440
Number of tax filers		129,920	134,740	135,010	135,870	136,530	137,110	137,760
Average per tax filer								
Employment	Wages and salaries	$22,903	$24,864	$25,369	$25,796	$26,205	$26,754	$27,848
	Self-employment	$1,963	$2,002	$1,970	$1,811	$1,701	$1,654	$1,667
	Total	$24,866	$26,866	$27,338	$27,607	$27,906	$28,408	$29,515
Investment income*		$2,174	$1,614	$1,384	$1,415	$1,387	$1,481	$1,672
Private pensions**		$2,063	$2,417	$2,484	$2,503	$2,588	$2,685	$2,778
Other income***		$917	$934	$911	$846	$893	$1,056	$1,451
Government transfers	CPP	$1,240	$1,294	$1,328	$1,336	$1,362	$1,383	$1,398
	OAS	$1,188	$1,193	$1,181	$1,200	$1,198	$1,190	$1,202
	Social assistance	$630	$470	$414	$425	$415	$386	$393
	Child tax credit	$317	$371	$377	$371	$378	$385	$438
	Employment insurance	$387	$292	$349	$356	$367	$330	$319
	Workers' compensation	$154	$177	$181	$165	$154	$150	$149
	GST credit	$166	$131	$132	$129	$129	$127	$142
	Provincial tax credits	$0	$65	$63	$46	$46	$35	$35
	Total	$4,082	$3,993	$4,025	$4,028	$4,049	$3,987	$4,076
Total		$34,102	$35,824	$36,141	$36,398	$36,824	$37,617	$39,492

* includes income from dividends, bank interest, foreign investments, and capital gains
** includes income from RRSPs and RRIFs
*** includes scholarships, alimony, and child support payments

8.4 Low Incomes

The measurement of poverty is even more difficult than the measurement of income. The concept of poverty is largely subjective and the attempts to use precise statistical measures to measure the phenomenon are, at best, imperfect. In Canada, poverty is generally measured as "inequality of income" rather than as an absolute measurement of poverty or the use of wealth[1].

The most commonly used measure of poverty is the low income cutoff line (LICO) developed by Statistics Canada in the early 1970s. (Statistics Canada explicitly rejects the LICO as a "poverty line", referring to it only as a measure of income inequality.) The LICO is determined by a three-step process.

1. The percentage of gross income spent on "necessities", defined as food, clothing, and shelter, is calculated for an average family. In 1992 this was found to be 35% of income.
2. An arbitrary 20% is added to this figure to arrive at 55%. Expenditures on necessities in excess of 55% of income are considered to put a family in what Statistics Canada calls "straightened circumstances".
3. Taking account of family size and urbanization, the annual income below which families tend to spend more than 55% is calculated. This annual income becomes the LICO. It is updated annually using the consumer price index.

The 2005 cutoffs for cities the size of Regina are shown in Table 8.3. Specific data on the number of households with incomes below the LICO in the Regina CMA are available from the census and are shown in Table 8.4. To arrive at a "poverty rate" for individuals, it is assumed that all persons in a household with income below the LICO are in "straightened circumstance", that is, that the income is distributed across household members.

Table 8.3 Low Income Cutoffs (LICOs) Before Taxes, 2005, Regina City

		Low Income Cutoff (annual)
Single person		$17,895
Households	Two persons	$22,276
	Three persons	$27,386
	Four persons	$33,251
	Five persons	$37,711

The poverty rate in Regina is much higher among persons living alone (unattached individuals where 28% had annual incomes below the LICO in 2005) than among those living in families. Among families, the rate is 12% although it increases to 37% among lone parent families headed by women. Taken together, 13.5% of Regina CMA residents lived in households with annual incomes below the LICO in 2005[2].

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1 Absolute measures of poverty are those that determine the annual income required to purchase a minimum acceptable set of goods and services. Wealth measures are based on assets rather than incomes.

2 Using a similar methodology, Statistics Canada also calculates the percentage of persons in low income households after income tax. The levelling effect of income tax means that 10% of individuals are in low income households using the after-tax measure.

The recent growth in incomes noted in Section 8.1 are partly reflected in the poverty rate data. Overall poverty rates increased from 16% to 18% between 1990 and 1995 and have been falling since then (see Figure 8.9).

Lone parent families, in particular, show a much lower poverty rate in 2000 than they did in 1995. For example, 31% of female lone parent families are below the LICO compared with 46% in 1995.

Less progress is evident in the child poverty rate. The proportion of children under fifteen years of age living in low income households has dropped from 23% to 20% in the ten years from 1995 to 2005.

Figure 8.10 shows that over the ten years from 1995 to 2005, the poverty rate has fallen among those in each age group.

Figure 8.11 looks at the incidence of low income from a different perspective, namely the ages of those who are in low income households. By virtue of the higher poverty rates among young people, almost one half of the 25,890 Regina CMA residents in households below the LICO are under the age of 25. Another 10% are seniors and the remaining 42% are 25 to 64 years of age.

Table 8.4 "Poverty Rate" Regina Census Metropolitan Area

		1990	1995	2000	2005
Unattached individuals		34%	34%	35%	28%
Families	Husband wife families*	8%	8%	6%	4%
	Male lone parent families	24%	28%	17%	14%
	Female lone parent families	44%	46%	35%	31%
	All families	13%	14%	11%	9%
Individuals by age group	Under 6	23%	29%	27%	23%
	6 to 9	19%	22%	20%	19%
	10 to 14	18%	17%	17%	16%
	Under 15 years	20%	23%	21%	20%
	15 to 17	18%	17%	12%	12%
	18 to 24	26%	30%	26%	22%
	25 to 34	14%	19%	18%	16%
	35 to 44	11%	11%	11%	10%
	45 to 54	9%	10%	8%	7%
	55 to 64	13%	13%	11%	10%
	65 to 69	10%	11%	9%	8%
	70 & older	16%	17%	16%	12%
	All ages	16%	18%	16%	14%
Individuals by gender	Men	n/a	16%	14%	12%
	Women	n/a	19%	17%	15%
	Both sexes	16%	18%	16%	14%

* includes common law

Source: Statistics Canada Census

Figure 8.9 "Poverty Rate" Regina Census Metropolitan Area

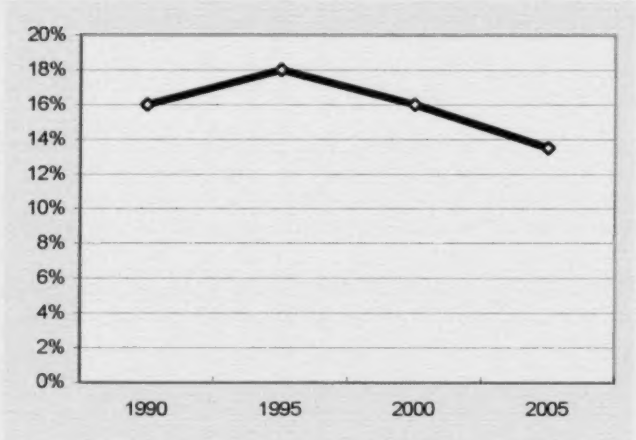


Figure 8.10 Percentage of Individual Living in Households with Income Before Taxes Below the Low Income Cutoff (LICO), Regina Census Metropolitan Area

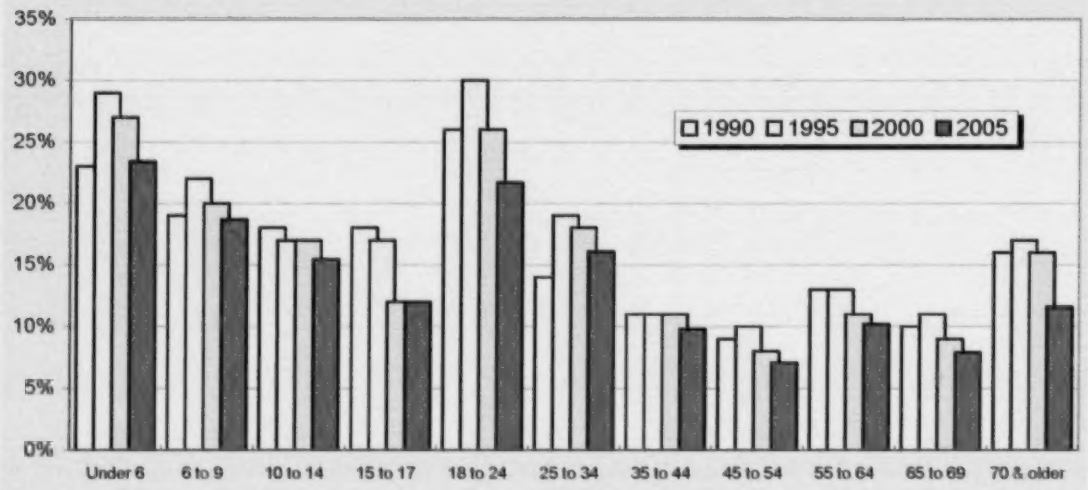
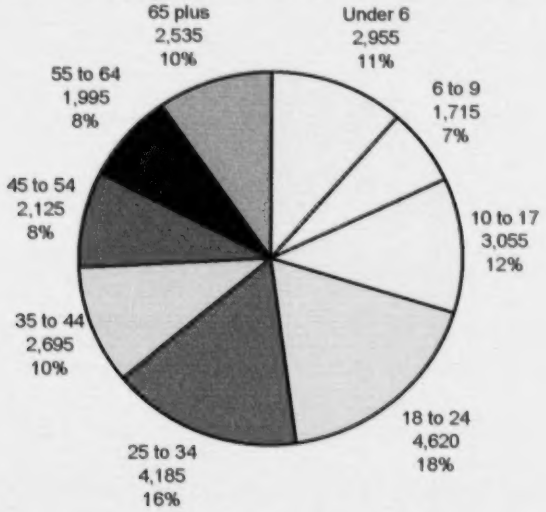


Figure 8.11 Age of Individuals Living in Households with Incomes Before Taxes Below the Low Income Cutoff (LICO), Regina Census Metropolitan Area, 2005



8.5 Social Assistance

The number of Regina adults receiving social assistance is declining both in absolute terms and as a percentage of the population. Data compiled by Statistics Canada from income tax records[1] shows that the number of tax filers reporting social assistance income of any amount has declined from the peak of 11,600 in 1995 when almost 9% of tax filers reported at least some income from that source to 9,130 or 6.6% of all tax filers (see Table 8.5). An increasing proportion of those reporting social assistance income are women.

After declining for several years, the average amount reported on tax forms has been increasing since the turn of the decade. From just over $5,900 in 1995, the average payment dropped to $5,055 in 1999. It has subsequently increased to $5,932. Total income from social assistance payments has dropped from 1.9% of income reported by city residents to 1.0% in 2006.

Table 8.5 Social Assistance Income Reported on Income Tax Forms, Regina City Residents, 1994 to 2006

Year	Number reporting receipt of social assistance	Percent of all taxfilers	Percent female	Average annual amount reported*	Percent of all income reported**
1994	11,390	8.8%	55%	$5,549	1.9%
1995	11,600	8.9%	55%	$5,693	1.9%
1996	11,140	8.6%	57%	$5,933	1.8%
1997	11,120	8.5%	58%	$5,907	1.8%
1998	11,040	8.3%	59%	$5,502	1.6%
1999	11,040	8.3%	59%	$5,055	1.4%
2000	10,840	8.1%	59%	$5,128	1.4%
2001	10,630	7.9%	60%	$5,315	1.3%
2002	9,310	6.9%	62%	$5,496	1.1%
2003	9,880	7.3%	62%	$5,481	1.2%
2004	9,690	7.1%	62%	$5,608	1.1%
2005	9,090	6.6%	63%	$5,708	1.0%
2006	9,130	6.6%	63%	$5,932	1.0%

* averaged over only those who reported at least some social assistance income
** total social assistance income as a percentage of all income to all residents

Source: Statistics Canada from Canada Revenue Agency data

1 The number of social assistance recipients will be slightly understated by counting only those who file income tax forms because not all recipients will file a form.

Figure 8.12 Number of Social Assistance Recipients in Regina

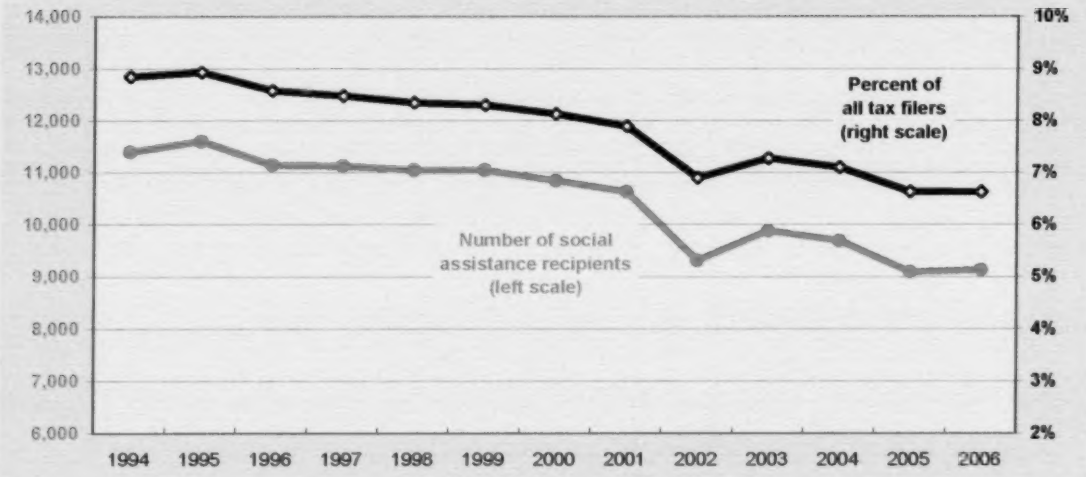
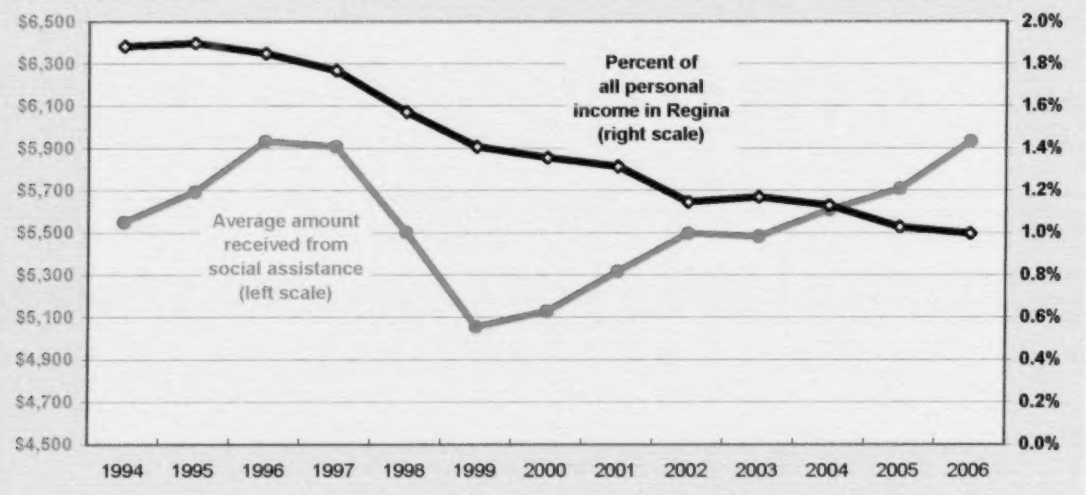


Figure 8.13 Average Income from Social Assistance, Regina Tax Filers



8.6 Summary

The findings in this section are summarized below. Unless otherwise indicated, all income figures are in constant 2005 dollars, that is, adjusted for inflation.

- The various income measures all showed a decrease in the early 1990s which has reversed.
- The average income for Regina CMA residents in 2005 was $36,272, an increase of 8.6% from 2000. Average employment income grew more slowly, increasing by 5.3% to $35,593.
- Average income for women increased more quickly than for men. This was the case for overall income as well as for average employment income. Women who work full-time for the entire year still earn only 74% of the equivalent figure for men.
- After declining from 1990 to 1995, average income for lone parent families increased by 33% in the ten years from 1995 to 2005.
- The increase in average household income is largely a consequence of proportionately more households with income above $90,000 per year although there was also a reduction in the proportion with incomes below $20,000 per year.
- Wages and salaries made up 70.5%% of personal income in Regina in 2006, up from 67% in 1996. Government transfer payments represent a lower proportion of income than they did ten years earlier.
- In 2006, 14% of the individuals in the Regina CMA lived in households with 2005 incomes below the Low Income Cutoff (LICO) – the traditional measure of poverty.
- Poverty rates are declining particularly among lone parent families. Child poverty rates remain high, however, with 23% of the children under six years of age living in a household with income below the LICO.
- The number of social assistance recipients in the city is declining, both in absolute terms and as a percentage of the population.

SECTION 9 OTHER INDICATORS

A number of statistical indicators that do not fit easily into the categories used for earlier chapters of this report are examined in this section. These are:

- police-reported crime rates;
- disability rates; and
- employment insurance recipients.

9.1 Crime Rates

Crime statistics need to be interpreted carefully. The statistics, which are gathered by Statistics Canada's Centre for Justice Statistics, measure only the incidents that are reported to the police. This will be accurate for the incidence of major crimes but may not be as accurate for less serious crimes or those in which the victim is not inclined to contact the police. The number of reported assaults, for example, and the number of reported minor property crimes may understate the actual incidence. Crime statistics are also affected by enforcement policies of the police; the number of prostitution and impaired driving offences are two examples of this.

The number of crimes in Regina has declined from the recent high in 2001. In 2007, there were 27,212 criminal code offences which is 23% fewer than the 35,430 reported in 2001. Table 9.1 shows that there were declines in most kinds of crime with the biggest drops in non-violent offences such as motor vehicle theft. The number of violent crimes has not declined as much.

With the recent decline, the crime rate (the number of offences per 100,000 population) in Regina is now below provincial average. Regina's crime rate of 13,504 reported incidents per 100,000 population compares with 14,300 for the province as a whole. As recently as five years ago, the crime rate in Regina was above the provincial average

The number of violent crimes (shown in Figure 9.3) has declined by 9% from the peak in 2001. There were declines in the number of assaults reported but increases in murders/attempted murders and in the number of robberies.

Figure 9.1 Total Criminal Code Offences (including criminal code traffic) in Regina Census Metropolitan Area, 1992 to 2007

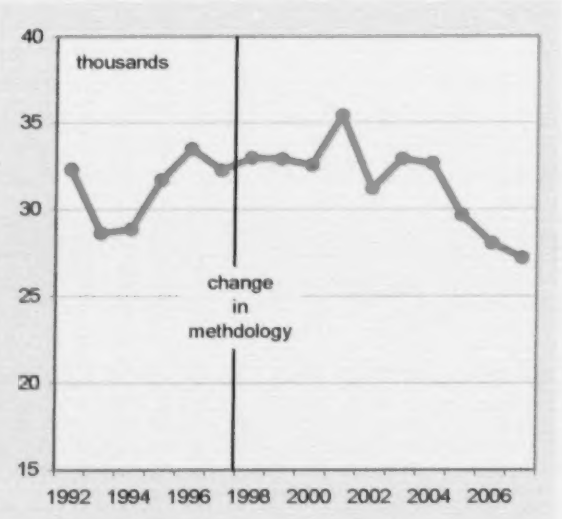


Figure 9.2 Criminal Code Offences (including traffic) per 100,000 Population

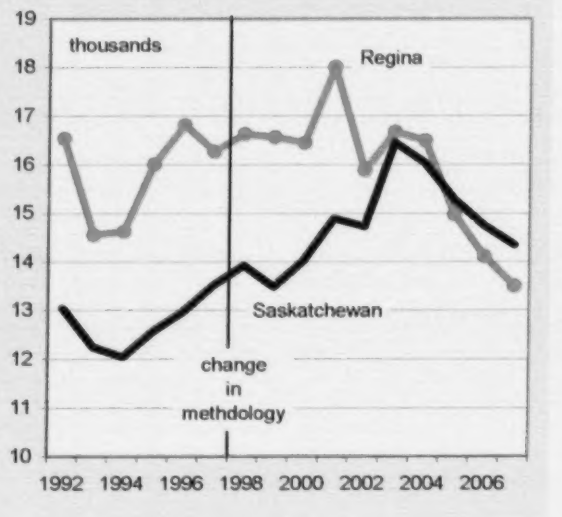


Figure 9.3 Criminal Code Offences, Regina Census Metropolitan Area, by Category

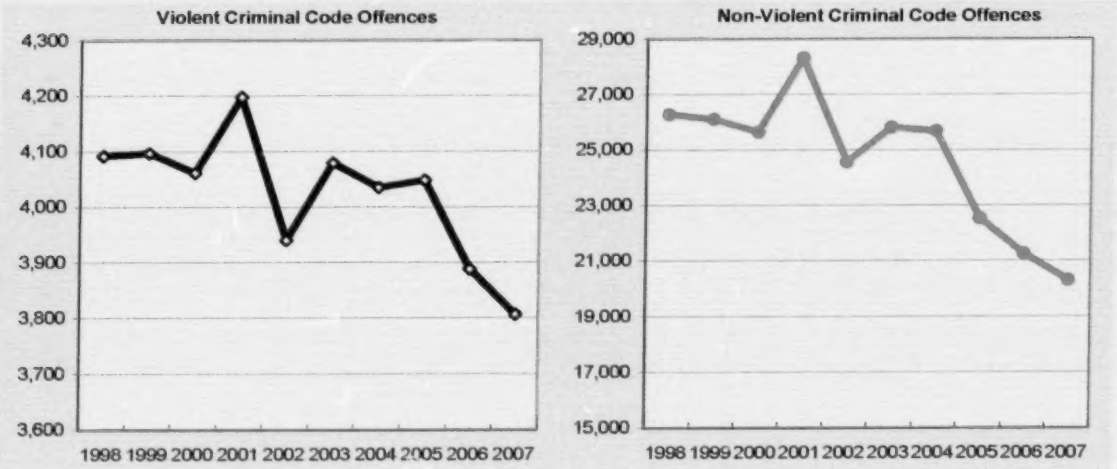


Table 9.1 Police Reported Criminal Code Offences, Regina Census Metropolitan Area

		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Violent crimes	Murder/attempted murder	24	13	14	19	25	29	28	21
	Sexual assaults	208	200	217	184	183	201	165	171
	Other assaults	2,620	2,570	2,390	2,446	2,539	2,585	2,391	2,336
	Robbery	355	429	438	518	485	451	606	522
	Other violent crimes	854	986	881	912	803	782	698	757
	Total	4,061	4,198	3,940	4,079	4,035	4,048	3,888	3,807
Non-violent crimes	Motor vehicle theft	3,191	3,948	2,855	2,681	2,720	2,170	2,035	1,495
	Other theft including possession	9,130	10,376	9,145	9,630	8,808	7,793	7,070	6,124
	Break and enter	3,892	3,972	3,658	4,097	4,251	3,528	3,000	3,292
	Fraud	682	876	785	820	961	845	627	692
	Administration of justice violations	4,052	4,400	3,593	3,609	3,909	3,917	4,104	4,013
	Mischief	3,682	3,801	3,722	4,249	4,084	3,448	3,622	3,826
	Other	999	939	794	716	941	831	795	863
	Total	25,628	28,312	24,552	25,802	25,674	22,532	21,253	20,305
Criminal code traffic	Impaired driving	933	843	680	693	581	576	550	554
	Other	1,939	2,077	2,043	2,340	2,372	2,513	2,364	2,546
	Total	2,872	2,920	2,723	3,033	2,953	3,089	2,914	3,100
Total criminal code offences		32,561	35,430	31,215	32,914	32,662	29,669	28,055	27,212

There has also been a decline in the number of non-violent crimes since 2001. The overall drop was 28% but the decline was most pronounced in motor vehicle theft (-62%). The number of "break and enters" dropped by 17%. The number of criminal code traffic offences has been near 3,000 for most of the past ten years.

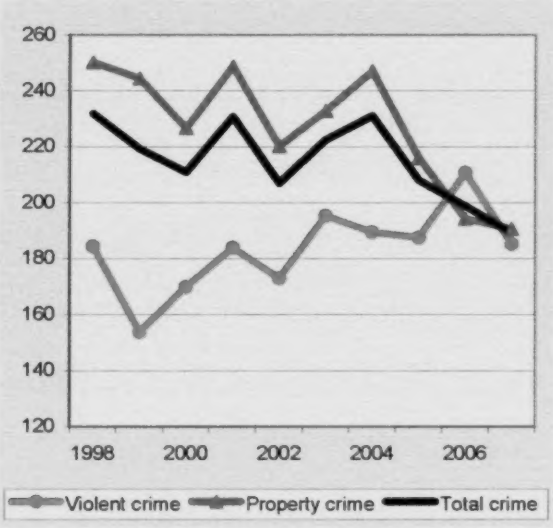
Statistics Canada in conjunction with police forces and the provincial and federal Ministries of Justice has devised a "crime severity index" that takes into account the fact that some kinds of crime (robberies and murders for example) are more serious than other kinds such as mischief or bail violations[1]. This index artificially sets the Canadian crime patterns in 2006 at 100 and compares other provinces and other years to that level.

Table 9.2 and Figure 9.4 show that Regina's crime severity index in 2007 was almost twice as high as in Canada as a whole but it has been on a downward trend. The severity of violent crime has been increasing but the severity of non-violent crime has been declining.

Table 9.2 Crime Severity Index, Regina Census Metropolitan Area (Canada 2006 = 100)

	Violent crime	Property crime	Total crime
1998	184	250	232
1999	154	244	219
2000	170	227	211
2001	184	249	231
2002	173	220	207
2003	195	233	222
2004	189	247	231
2005	187	216	208
2006	211	194	199
2007	185	191	189

Figure 9.4 Crime Severity in Regina CMA (Canada 2006 = 100)



1 The index uses a weighting system to measure the severity of crimes. The weights are calculated using the average sentences imposed by courts, based on the principle that longer sentences will typically be applied to more serious crimes. The weights assume, for example, that first or second degree murder is ten times more serious than sexual assault with a weapon, a hundred times more serious than currency counterfeiting, and a thousand times more serious than marijuana possession.

9.2 Activity Limitations

The Statistics Canada census has two questions designed to measure "activity limitation", which is a proxy for the number of people with disabilities. The first question asks the respondent if they "have any difficulty hearing, seeing, walking, communicating, climbing stairs, bending, learning, or doing any similar activities". The second asks if "a physical or mental condition or health problem reduces the amount or kind of activity" that they can do at home, work, school, or in other activities. Table 9.3 combines the results of these two questions for Regina residents. Those who answered either question affirmatively are included.

Caution should be used in interpreting these data because these census questions are not asked among those living in institutions. In particular, one would expect the disability rates for residents in special care homes to be much higher than for those living in private dwellings.

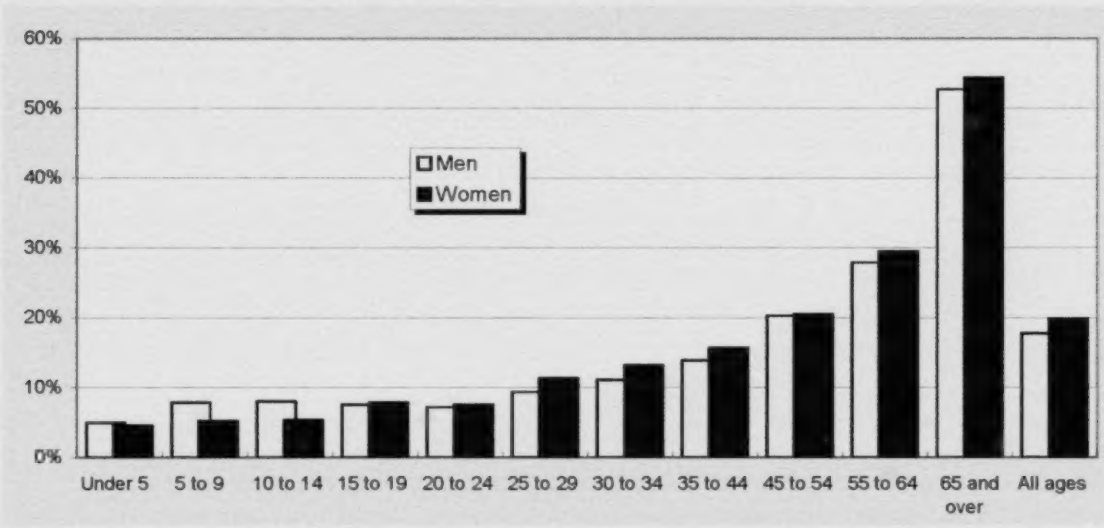
Table 9.3 Percentage of Persons Reporting an Activity Limitation or Difficulties, Regina City

	2006			2001
	Men	Women	Both sexes	Both sexes
Under 5	5%	5%	5%	4%
5 to 9	8%	5%	7%	5%
10 to 14	8%	5%	7%	5%
15 to 19	8%	8%	8%	5%
20 to 24	7%	8%	7%	8%
25 to 29	9%	11%	10%	9%
30 to 34	11%	13%	12%	11%
35 to 44	14%	16%	15%	12%
45 to 54	20%	21%	20%	19%
55 to 64	28%	30%	29%	27%
65 and over	53%	54%	54%	54%
All ages	18%	20%	19%	17%

Source: Statistics Canada Census

Overall, the incidence of difficulties and/or activity limitations was 19% in Regina city in 2006, the same as in the province as a whole and higher than the 17% reported in 2001. The

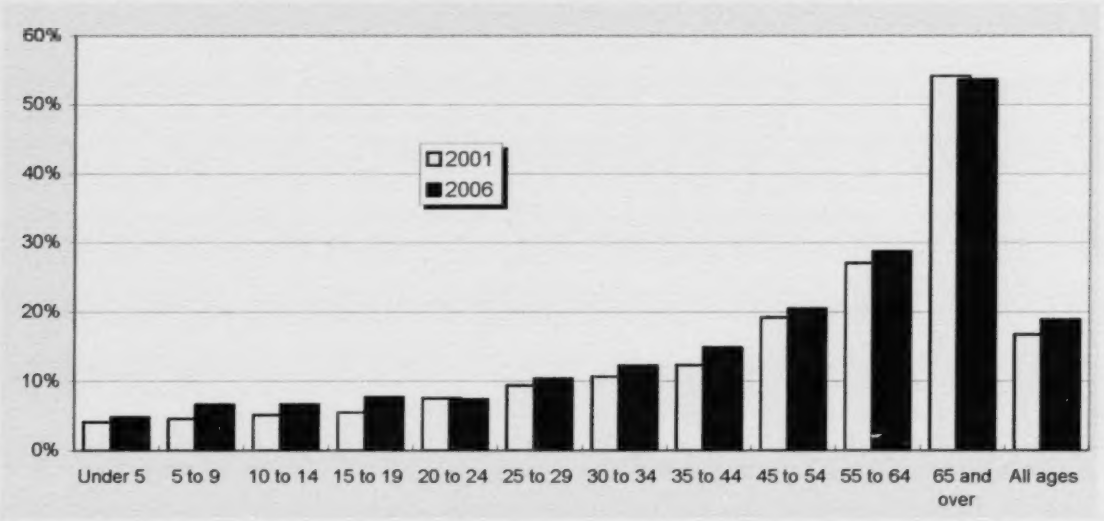
Figure 9.5 Incidence of Disability by Age and Gender, Regina City, 2006



incidence of difficulties and/or activity limitations is strongly related to age as Figure 9.5 shows. The percentage of the population reporting difficulties and/or activity limitations is below 10% for those under 25 years of age, 10% to 20% for those 25 to 54 years of age, more than 25% among those 55 to 64, and more than 50% among seniors. Disability rates for women are generally a bit higher than rates for men but the opposite is true among those 5 to 14 years of age.

As Figure 9.6 shows, the increase in the incidence of disability over the five-year period from 2001 to 2006 is not because of an aging in the population but rather an increase in the percentage of disability reported among those under 65 years of age.

Figure 9.6 Incidence of Disability, Regina City Residents, 2001 and 2006



9.3 Employment Insurance

Within the employment insurance program (called "unemployment insurance" prior to 1996) there are several subcategories of benefits available to eligible persons. These include, for example, training benefits, parental leave benefits, and job sharing. Statistics Canada reports on the number of "regular" beneficiaries in the Regina Census Metropolitan Area. "Regular" beneficiaries are those who receive benefits because of job loss or layoffs and who have no other source of income.

The number of beneficiaries is only a supplementary measure of unemployment because there are many people who are unemployed but ineligible for employment insurance. (In 2007, for example, there was an average of 4,600 persons "unemployed" in the labour force sense but an average of 1,056 Employment Insurance beneficiaries.)

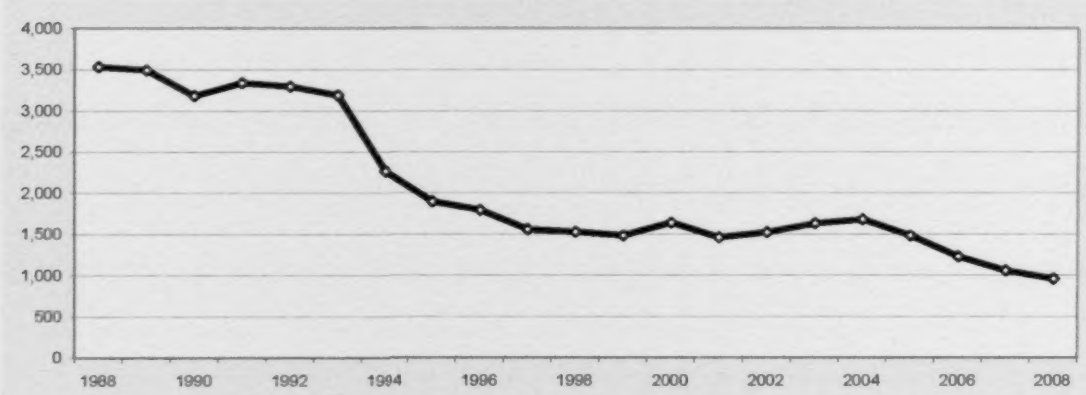
Program and eligibility changes also affect the statistics over time. In particular, the eligibility requirements changed dramatically in 1994 making it much harder to qualify for benefits. Table 9.4 and Figure 9.7 show that, after falling dramatically in the early 1990s, the number of regular beneficiaries stabilized at just under 1,500 per month in the late 1990s. Since 2004 the number has dropped steadily to the average of less than 1,000 per month in 2008.

Table 9.4 Number of "Regular" Employment Insurance Beneficiaries, Regina Census Metropolitan Area, Monthly Averages

	Men	Women	Both sexes
1988	2,305	1,228	3,533
1989	2,376	1,117	3,493
1990	2,077	1,105	3,182
1991	2,225	1,111	3,336
1992	2,225	1,069	3,294
1993	2,221	968	3,188
1994	1,565	699	2,264
1995	1,318	578	1,896
1996	1,209	583	1,792
1997*	1,001	558	1,558
1998	1,068	458	1,524
1999	1,053	433	1,482
2000	1,215	424	1,638
2001	1,020	438	1,460
2002	1,055	468	1,523
2003	1,109	524	1,630
2004	1,155	526	1,678
2005	994	488	1,482
2006	806	423	1,228
2007	666	393	1,056
2008	579	381	958

* *change in methodology*

Figure 9.7 Number of "Regular" Employment Insurance Beneficiaries, Regina CMA



9.4 Summary

Some of the findings from this section are highlighted below in point form.

- The number of crimes in the Regina metropolitan area has been declining from the recent peak in 2001. The decline has been enough to lower the city's crime rate to below the provincial average.
- The severity of violent crime in the city is increasing whereas the severity of non-violent crime is declining.
- The percentage of the Regina city population reporting a long-term health condition and/or an activity limitation was 19% in 2006, near the provincial average and somewhat higher than in 2001.
- Since 2004 the number of employment beneficiaries in the Regina metropolitan area has dropped steadily from an average of 1,500 per month in the late 1990s to less than 1,000 per month in 2008.

SECTION 10 COMMUNITY PROFILE

This section contains a statistical profile of Regina city communities. The communities are chosen, within the constraints of the boundaries established by Statistics Canada for publication purposes, to correspond to the boundaries of the community associations in the city. The boundaries were also constructed so that all of the city's population is represented in at least one region even if the residents are not technically part of a community association.

The information for communities was obtained by aggregating information published for Statistics Canada's"dissemination areas" or DAs, the smallest geographic unit for which census information is available. This means that the 2006 statistical information is relatively accurate for most of the community associations. In many cases, the boundaries derived from DAs corresponds exactly to the community association boundaries (see Figure 10.1). The Appendix A shows where the DA boundaries don't perfectly match the community association boundaries. These are minor discrepancies which will not affect the statistics in any significant way.

The maps in this section show the data at the individual DA level rather than at the community level. This is intended to show that there may be significant variations in the characteristics of the people living within a single community even though the data tables contain statistics about the community as a whole.

All of these data are derived from the 2006 Statistics Canada Census. The particular statistics chosen are meant to represent a broad range of social, demographic, and economic indicators for the communities. The terms used are defined as they are introduced. Except for the overall population and age data, these statistics are based on questions asked on the "long form" of the census and this form was distributed to every fifth household. So we are, in effect, dealing with a 20% sample of the population. A 20% sample in these circumstances will produce reliable results.

A final note about the tables relates to round off errors that occur when compiling data for the individual communities. The "total" figures in the table will not always be the sum of the values for the individual communities.

Because these data refer to a situation in 2006, communities which have undergone major changes recently will show different characteristics than they did in 2006. Besides continuing growth in Arcola East and the communities in the Northwest, there has also been considerable growth on the east side of the Dewdney East community. The demographic characteristics of people in these areas in 2008 or 2009 may differ from the characteristics described in these profiles.

Figure 10.1 Community Association Boundaries Showing Statistics Canada Dissemination Areas, 2006

10.1 Population and Households

According to the census, the population within the legal boundaries of the city of Regina was 179,246 in 2006, a 0.6% increase from 2001. The relatively small number of people living in what Statistics Canada calls "collective" dwellings, while counted in that figure, are excluded from most of the socioeconomic statistics. Collective dwellings include special care homes (the largest category), hotels, hospitals, homes for persons with disabilities, group homes, and correctional facilities.

Table 10.1 shows that the population living in these collective dwellings was 2,800 in 2006, about the same as in 2001. The number of persons living in collective dwellings represents less than 2% of the population; that is almost 98% of the population (176,445 people) lived in private dwellings. Those living in collective dwellings are excluded from all the statistics in the census except the basic age and sex counts. This exclusion does not have a significant impact on the overall statistics but it matters in some communities.

One quarter of the population in McNab, for example, live in collective dwellings – undoubtedly because of the large population of seniors in Pioneer Village, the special care home in the community. Other communities with a relatively large number of persons in collective dwellings are Hillsdale (465 persons or 7% of the population), Albert Park (545 persons or 5% of the population), and Gladmer Park (70 persons or 4% of the population). All of these communities have large special care homes.

Measured in terms of overall population, the communities range in size from a high of 19,941 in Arcola East and 16,595 in Dewdney East to fewer than 1,000 in the downtown area and the warehouse areas. Dieppe was the fastest growing community during the five years from 2001 to 2006. The biggest population drop was in Eastview.

There were 74,800 separate occupied private dwellings[1] in 2006 in which these 176,445 Regina residents lived. This works out to an average of 2.4 persons per household for the city compared with 2.5 in 1996. There is a range of population densities in the communities, however, from a low of 1.2 per household in the downtown and Centre Square communities to a high of 3.0 in the Prairie View community. Although the number of children has an effect on household size, the primary determinant of population density is the number of single person households in the community.

Figure 10.2 shows the population density in the city's DAs expressed in persons per square kilometre whereas Figure 10.3 shows the population density measured in terms of persons per household. The highest densities, in terms of persons per square kilometre, are in the Centre Square community and particular DAs with either a large number of apartment buildings in the area or family dwellings with a relatively large number of children. Measured in terms of persons per household, most of the higher population densities are in the Southeast and Northwest parts of the city (see Figure 10.3)

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1 See Section 5.1 for a definition of occupied private dwelling.

Table 10.1 Population and Households

	2006					2001 Population	Change in population form 2001 to 2006
	Population	Population in collective dwellings	Population in private dwellings	Occupied private dwellings	Persons per dwelling		
Al Ritchie	7,505	60	7,445	3,540	2.1	7,652	-2%
Albert Park	11,881	545	11,335	5,370	2.1	11,968	-1%
Arcola East	19,941	60	19,880	7,210	2.8	17,680	13%
Argyle Park/Englewood	3,832	30	3,800	1,310	2.9	4,048	-5%
Boothill	2,590	0	2,590	1,090	2.4	3,192	-19%
Cathedral	7,009	30	6,980	3,605	1.9	7,089	-1%
Centre Square	3,791	35	3,755	2,895	1.3	4,047	-6%
Core	4,825	95	4,730	2,570	1.8	4,853	-1%
Coronation Park	6,451	125	6,325	2,900	2.2	6,688	-4%
Dewdney East	16,595	85	16,510	6,145	2.7	16,184	3%
Dieppe	2,479	40	2,440	905	2.7	1,603	55%
Downtown	635	20	615	485	1.3	...	...
Eastview	1,156	0	1,155	485	2.4	1,866	-38%
Gladmer Park	1,738	70	1,670	840	2.0	1,543	13%
Hillsdale	6,713	465	6,245	3,010	2.1	5,246	28%
Lakeview	7,606	230	7,375	3,180	2.3	7,837	-3%
McNab	1,907	480	1,425	790	1.8	1,961	-3%
Normanview	3,734	35	3,700	1,485	2.5	4,171	-10%
Normanview West	2,978	25	2,955	1,130	2.6	3,258	-9%
North Central	9,359	110	9,250	3,925	2.4	10,097	-7%
Northeast	7,035	155	6,880	3,325	2.1	7,283	-3%
Prairie View	6,360	55	6,305	2,105	3.0	6,384	-0%
Regent Park	2,685	30	2,655	1,055	2.5	2,787	-4%
Rosemont	7,661	65	7,595	3,330	2.3	8,925	-14%
Sherwood McCarthy	5,701	10	5,690	2,005	2.8	6,214	-8%
Twin Lakes	6,069	25	6,045	2,185	2.8	5,998	1%
Uplands	5,271	25	5,245	1,915	2.7	5,630	-6%
Walsh Acres/Lakeridge	8,688	70	8,620	3,035	2.8	7,165	21%
Warehouse	621	0	620	270	2.3	...	...
Whitmore Park	6,430	10	6,420	2,520	2.5	6,856	-6%
Regina City	179,246	2,800	176,445	74,800	2.4	178,225	1%

Figure 10.2 Population Density, Persons per Square Kilometre, 2006

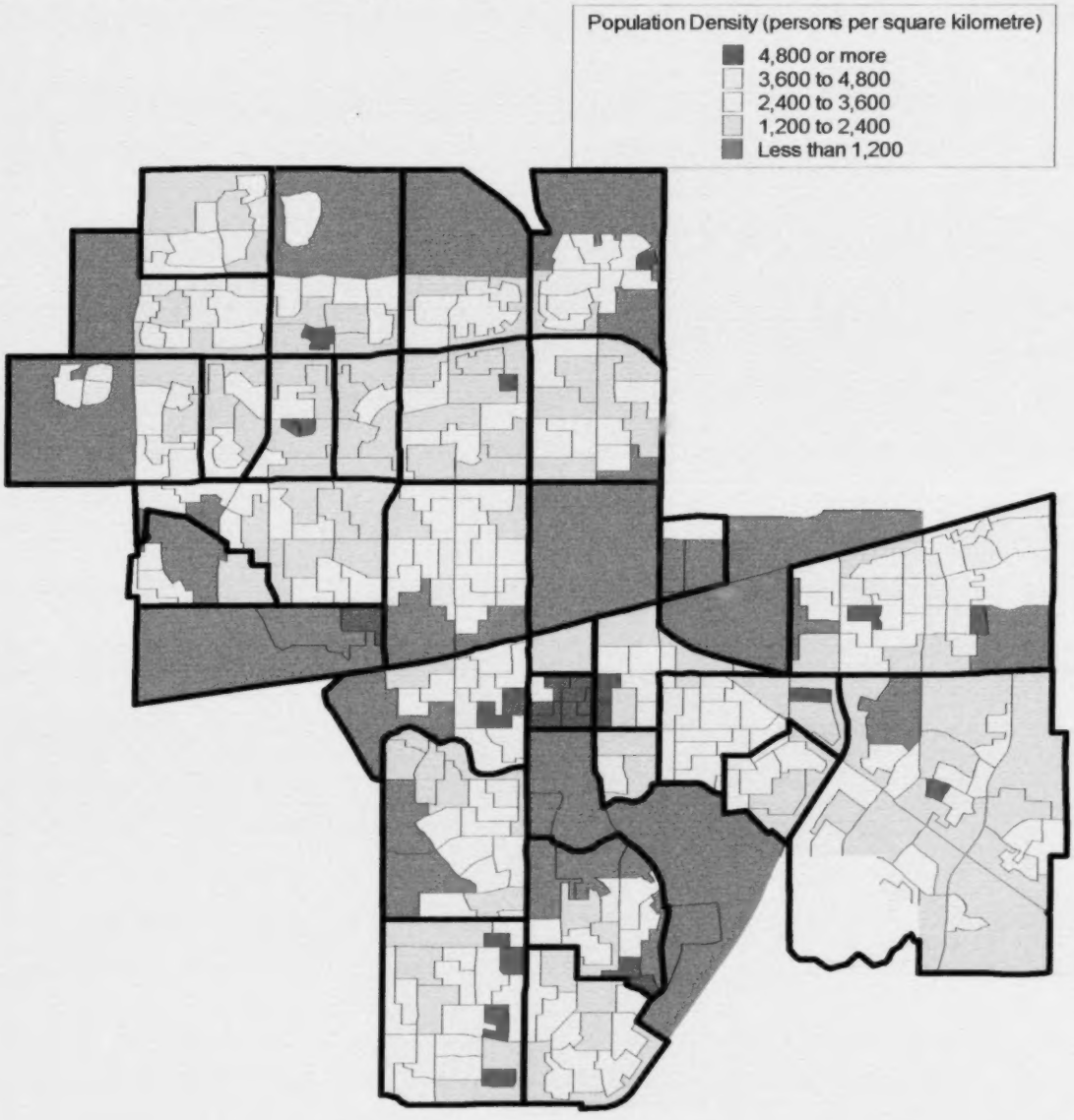
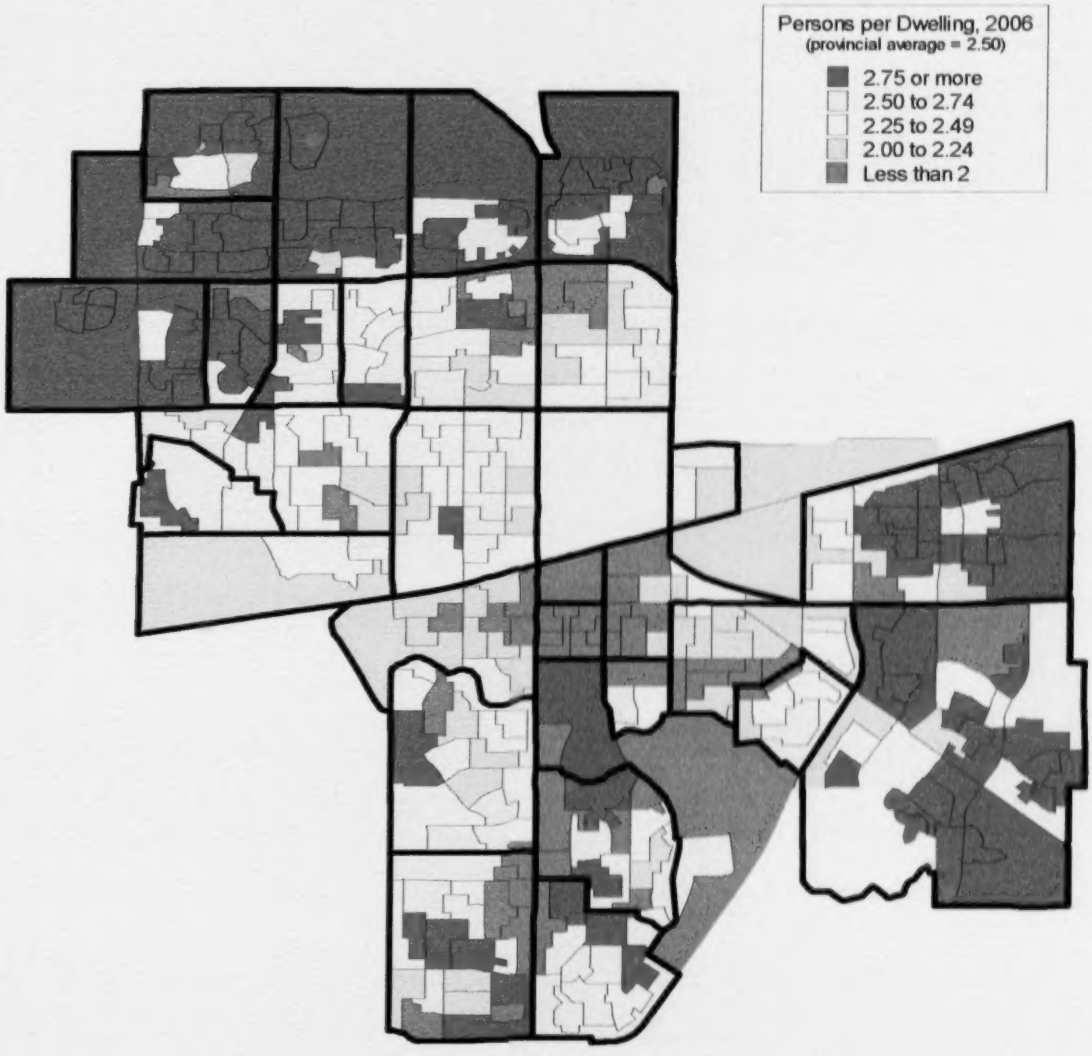


Figure 10.3 Population Density in Persons per Household, 2006



10.2 Age Distributions and Living Arrangements

Age is arguably the most important demographic characteristic of a neighbourhood because so many other social and economic characteristics are influenced by age. Table 10.2 contains a breakdown of the population (including those in collective dwellings) into seven age groups. Figures 10.4 to 10.6 show the proportion of the population in several age groups of particular interest.

Using average age as a summary measure, the "oldest" communities are the downtown with an average age of 57.9 years and McNab with an average age of 54.4 years. The "youngest" are Sherwood/McCarthy, Argyle Park/Englewood, and North Central. The communities with the largest proportions of younger children, those under 5 years of age, are:

- North Central (8.9% of the population is under 5);
- Eastview (8.2%); and
- the warehouse area (7.3%).

There are virtually no children in this age group in Centre Square or the downtown and very few in McNab and Hillsdale.

Compared with an overall average of 12.1% for the city, the proportion of the population in the 5 to 14 age group is noticeably higher in:

- Eastview (16.9% of the population is 5 to 14 years of age);
- Argyle Park/Englewood (16.3%);
- North Central (15.6%).

Those in the 15 to 24 age group may be living alone although a significant portion will still be living with their parents. Here the communities with higher concentrations are:

- Hillsdale (23.5%);
- Gladmer Park (21.3%); and
- Prairie View (18.8%).

There are also relatively high concentrations of young adults in McNab and in the central part of the city.

Seniors are much more likely to be living in the central part of the city, although there are clusters centred around special care homes and specialized living complexes in many communities. Overall, 13.5% of the Regina population was 65 years of age or older in 2006 but the proportion was above 30% in Centre Square, the downtown, and McNab. The proportion was below 5% in Sherwood McCarthy and Argyle Park/Englewood.

Table 10.2 Age of the Population, 2006

Community	Population	Distribution by Age Group							Average Age
		Under 5	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 to 74	75 plus	
Al Ritchie	7,495	6.1%	10.4%	16.4%	33.2%	20.3%	6.5%	6.3%	36.4
Albert Park	11,875	3.6%	9.0%	14.7%	21.6%	26.3%	11.1%	13.5%	44.9
Arcola East	19,915	5.2%	13.9%	15.9%	23.9%	30.9%	6.1%	4.4%	37.8
Argyle Park/ Englewood	3,830	6.8%	16.3%	16.1%	28.7%	26.0%	3.4%	1.4%	32.4
Boothill	2,580	4.8%	12.4%	12.6%	26.7%	24.8%	10.5%	8.3%	40.8
Cathedral	7,000	5.5%	9.6%	14.0%	33.9%	26.6%	4.8%	6.0%	38.3
Centre Square	3,805	0.9%	1.6%	11.6%	27.3%	26.1%	11.4%	21.0%	51.7
Core	4,825	5.4%	9.5%	14.6%	31.6%	23.1%	5.9%	9.6%	39.7
Coronation Park	6,455	6.0%	11.2%	13.9%	25.8%	22.5%	11.9%	8.8%	40.9
Dewdney East	16,590	6.6%	14.8%	15.6%	31.9%	23.9%	4.2%	2.6%	33.7
Dieppe	2,480	5.4%	15.3%	14.7%	28.0%	28.2%	4.8%	4.8%	36.9
Downtown	640	2.3%	2.3%	6.3%	21.9%	26.6%	14.1%	28.9%	57.9
Eastview	1,155	8.2%	16.9%	14.7%	32.5%	20.8%	5.2%	5.6%	35.6
Gladmer Park	1,740	4.3%	8.9%	21.3%	24.7%	15.2%	5.7%	20.1%	43.1
Hillsdale	6,710	3.4%	7.8%	23.5%	21.2%	20.9%	7.5%	15.7%	42.7
Lakeview	7,595	4.8%	10.9%	14.0%	26.1%	27.5%	6.6%	9.7%	40.6
McNab	1,910	3.4%	5.8%	9.9%	18.3%	19.4%	7.6%	34.3%	54.4
Normanview	3,740	5.6%	13.4%	15.5%	27.5%	25.8%	8.0%	3.1%	36.4
Normanview West	2,970	5.6%	13.5%	15.0%	29.5%	29.8%	4.9%	2.4%	36.3
North Central	9,355	8.9%	15.6%	16.6%	29.4%	20.3%	4.3%	3.8%	32.5
Northeast	7,030	5.3%	10.2%	13.3%	26.3%	20.8%	10.5%	13.8%	43.0
Prairie View	6,360	5.0%	12.8%	18.8%	26.7%	31.5%	3.1%	2.0%	35.4
Regent Park	2,695	6.9%	12.8%	12.2%	27.6%	20.8%	11.7%	7.1%	38.8
Rosemont	7,660	5.7%	12.2%	15.1%	31.7%	22.9%	6.2%	6.1%	37.1
Sherwood McCarthy	5,715	6.5%	15.3%	18.4%	32.3%	25.4%	1.8%	1.1%	32.2
Twin Lakes	6,065	5.9%	15.1%	18.2%	27.7%	25.0%	3.5%	3.8%	33.9
Uplands	5,270	5.2%	13.1%	14.7%	27.6%	29.3%	5.5%	2.3%	35.7
Walsh Acres/ Lakeridge	8,690	5.9%	13.2%	16.7%	28.4%	29.6%	4.1%	3.0%	36.1
Warehouse	620	7.3%	12.1%	15.3%	35.5%	21.0%	6.5%	4.0%	35.5
Whitmore Park	6,435	5.3%	12.3%	15.8%	26.9%	24.4%	9.1%	6.8%	39.2
Regina City	**179,245**	**5.5%**	**12.1%**	**15.7%**	**27.8%**	**25.3%**	**6.5%**	**7.0%**	**38.2**

Figure 10.4 Young People as a Percentage of the Population in 2006

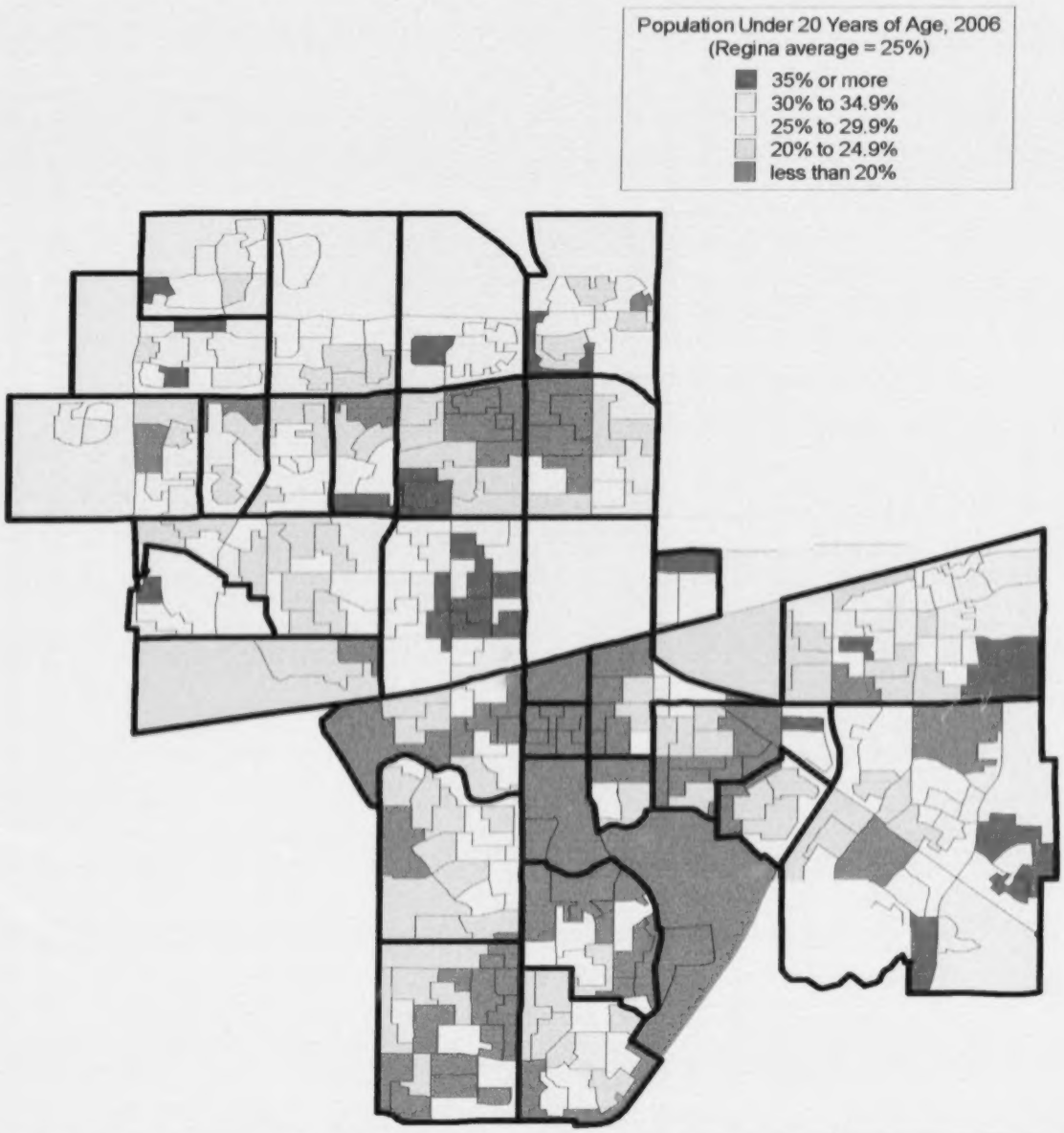


Figure 10.5 Young Adults as a Percentage of the Population in 2006

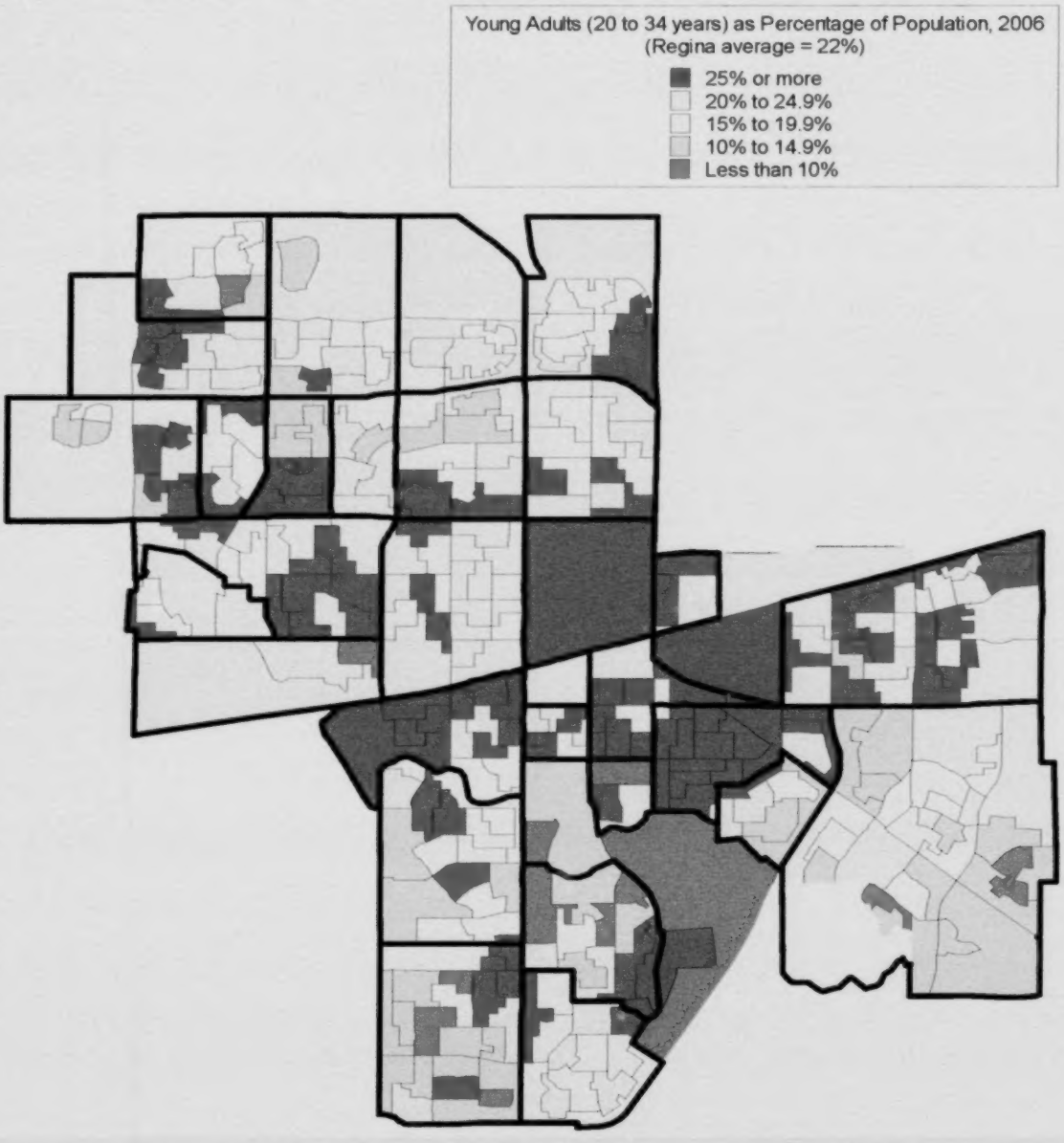
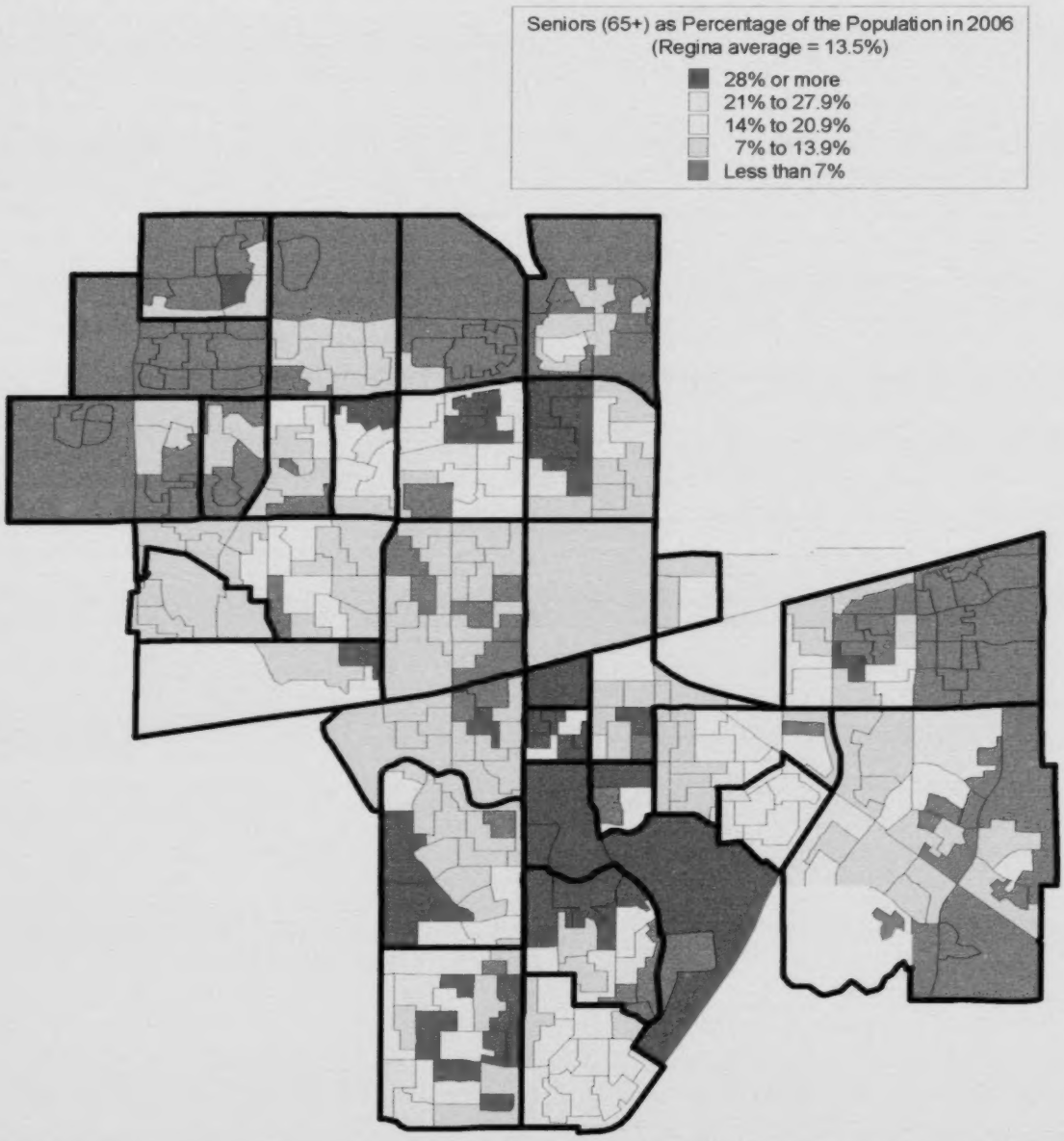

Young Adults (20 to 34 years) as Percentage of Population, 2006
(Regina average = 22%)
25% or more
20% to 24.9%
15% to 19.9%
10% to 14.9%
Less than 10%

Figure 10.6 Seniors as a Percentage of the Population in 2006



Statistics on living arrangements are complex, partly because the variety of living arrangements has increased substantially over the past few decades and partly because there are a variety of ways to measure living arrangements. Statistics Canada distinguishes between those who live in a "family" arrangement with those who live alone or with someone unrelated to them[1].

The so-called non-family persons are those who live alone, with unrelated persons (such as roommates going to university), or with relatives other than their spouses, children, or parents.

The definition of family includes persons living in a husband-wife relationship, either married or common law, and those who live in lone parent families. Children in such families must be single, that is, never married. With these definitions, some households contain more than one family.

In Table 10.3, the proportion of persons living in non-family arrangements are shown along with a breakdown of the different kinds of census families. The highest proportion of non-family persons live in the downtown — Centre Square, Core, and McNab communities — and the lowest proportion live in the northwest and southeast parts of the city.

For those who live in family arrangements, three different types are shown in Table 10.3. Husband-wife and common law families are broken down by whether or not there are unmarried children living at home. With these categories, the highest proportion of married husband/wife families with children living at home are in the Northwest and the Southeast parts of the city (see Figure 10.8). The highest proportion of husband-wife families without children at home are in Centre Square, McNab and the downtown (see Figure 10.9).

The highest proportion of lone parent families are in the warehouse district, North Central, and Eastview but the Core and Al Ritchie communities also have a relatively large proportion. The fewest are in Walsh Acres/Lakeridge and Arcola East.

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1 Section 3 of this report has explanations of the concepts used by Statistics Canada when describing living arrangements.

Table 10.3 Family Structures, 2006

Community	Population	Not living in a family*	Living alone	Number of families	Percent of all families				
					Husband wife with children	Husband wife without children	Common law with children	Common law without children	Lone parents
Al Ritchie	7,445	17%	11%	2,050	23%	28%	3%	10%	34%
Albert Park	11,335	18%	6%	3,105	37%	42%	2%	8%	11%
Arcola East	19,880	7%	2%	5,765	53%	33%	1%	4%	8%
Argyle Park/ Englewood	3,800	5%	3%	1,120	39%	22%	4%	5%	27%
Boothill	2,590	12%	4%	765	30%	35%	8%	6%	18%
Cathedral	6,980	24%	8%	1,720	27%	28%	5%	15%	24%
Centre Square	3,755	58%	9%	555	11%	50%	0%	21%	20%
Core	4,730	29%	11%	1,070	20%	21%	7%	16%	35%
Coronation Park	6,325	14%	7%	1,840	27%	35%	3%	6%	26%
Dewdney East	16,510	7%	8%	4,690	39%	28%	5%	6%	20%
Dieppe	2,440	6%	7%	730	34%	36%	8%	6%	16%
Downtown	615	63%	3%	90	22%	56%	0%	22%	0%
Eastview	1,155	12%	7%	310	31%	18%	5%	8%	37%
Gladmer Park	1,670	22%	19%	370	22%	39%	0%	12%	22%
Hillsdale	6,245	17%	15%	1,590	33%	40%	4%	8%	16%
Lakeview	7,375	13%	5%	2,130	37%	33%	4%	6%	19%
McNab	1,425	30%	8%	340	18%	40%	3%	7%	31%
Normanview	3,700	9%	8%	1,080	36%	29%	6%	8%	20%
Normanview West	2,955	8%	6%	870	43%	32%	5%	5%	17%
North Central	9,250	15%	11%	2,315	18%	18%	10%	8%	46%
Northeast	6,880	18%	7%	1,900	23%	33%	8%	8%	27%
Prairie View	6,305	3%	3%	1,885	55%	26%	3%	3%	10%
Regent Park	2,655	10%	5%	800	31%	36%	5%	7%	23%
Rosemont	7,595	13%	7%	2,205	28%	28%	6%	8%	29%
Sherwood McCarthy	5,690	6%	4%	1,680	44%	22%	8%	4%	24%
Twin Lakes	6,045	8%	3%	1,680	57%	21%	3%	4%	13%
Uplands	5,245	6%	5%	1,610	43%	30%	3%	4%	17%
Walsh Acres/ Lakeridge	8,620	5%	2%	2,625	51%	31%	2%	3%	10%
Warehouse	620	12%	19%	165	21%	24%	0%	12%	39%
Whitmore Park	6,420	9%	6%	1,840	43%	36%	2%	6%	12%
Regina City	**175,270**	**12%**	**6%**	**48,355**	**38%**	**31%**	**4%**	**7%**	**20%**

* percentage of the population living in private dwellings who are not living in a family situation and not living alone

Figure 10.7 Lone Parent Families as a Percentage of all Families in 2006

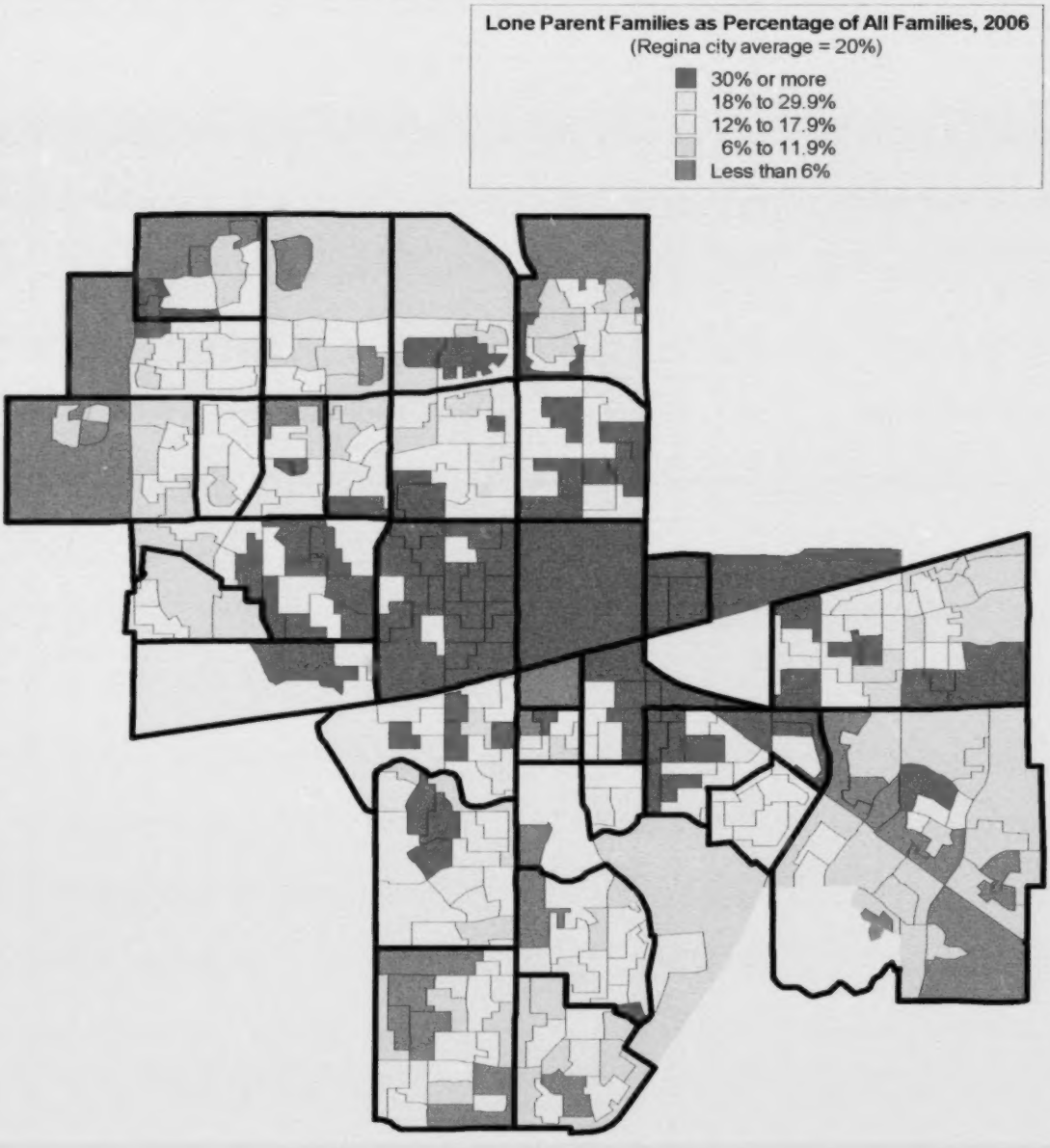

Lone Parent Families as Percentage of All Families, 2006
(Regina city average = 20%)
30% or more
18% to 29.9%
12% to 17.9%
6% to 11.9%
Less than 6%

Figure 10.8 Married Couples with Children at Home as a Percentage of All Families in 2006

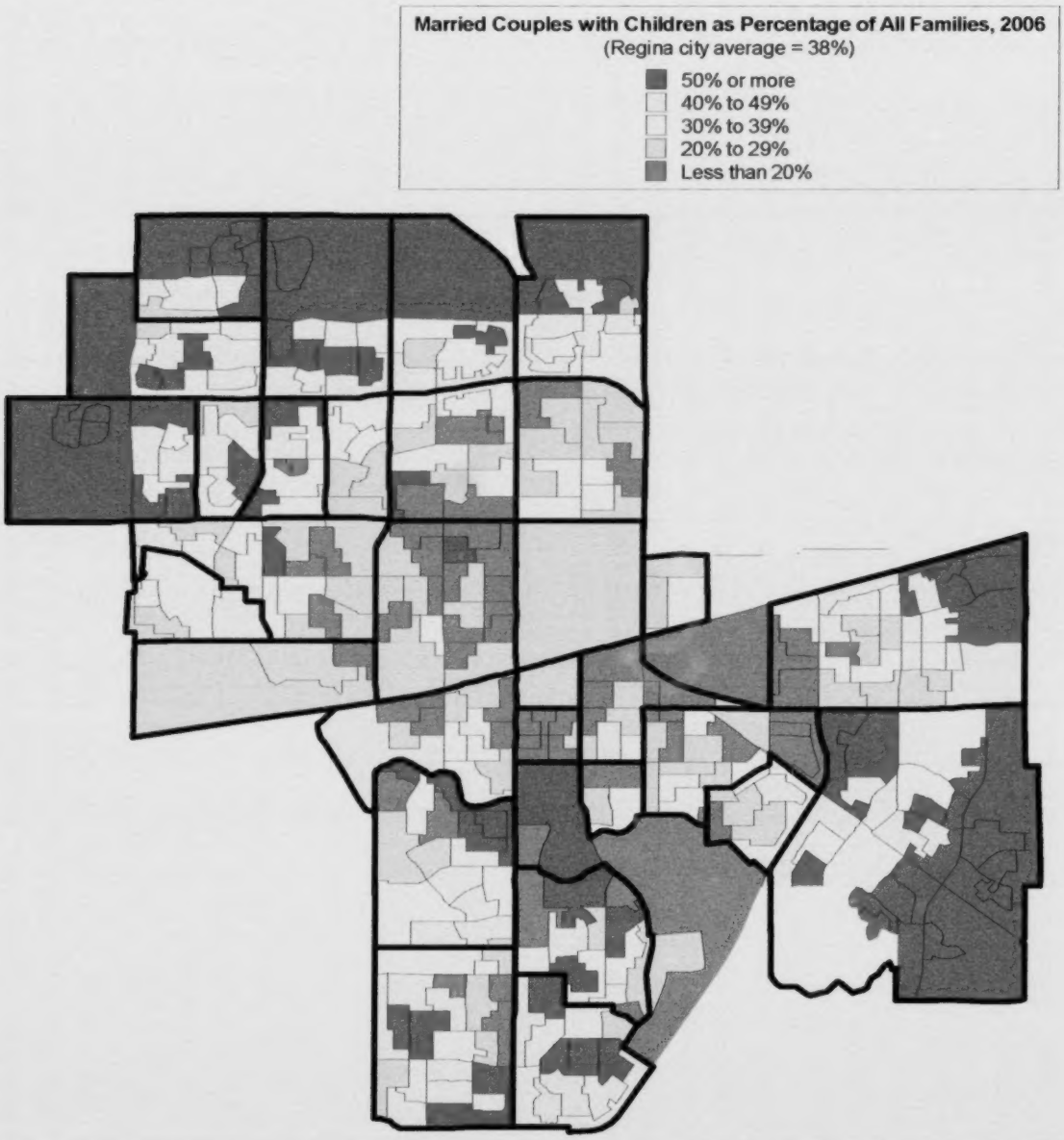
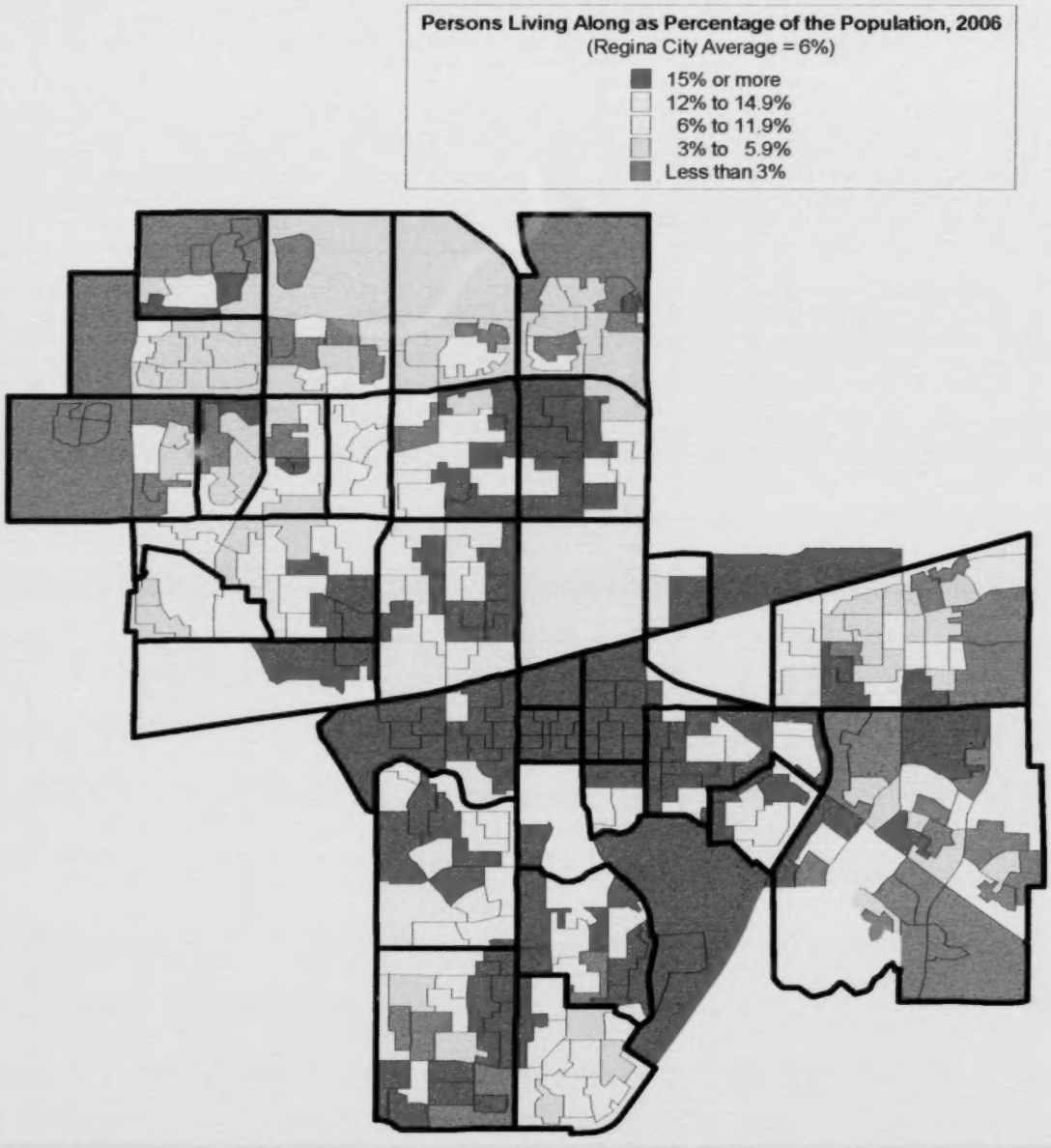

Married Couples with Children as Percentage of All Families, 2006
(Regina city average = 38%)
50% or more
40% to 49%
30% to 39%
20% to 29%
Less than 20%

Figure 10.9 Persons Living Alone as a Percentage of the Population, 2006


Persons Living Along as Percentage of the Population, 2006
(Regina City Average = 6%)
15% or more
12% to 14.9%
6% to 11.9%
3% to 5.9%
Less than 3%

10.3 Culture, Language, Citizenship, and Ethnicity

The census contains a variety of questions about language, culture and ethnicity such as Aboriginal identity, immigration status, religious affiliation, and ethnic origin. This section looks at a selection of these measures for Regina communities.

Language

The mother tongue is defined as the "language first learned at home and still understood". For almost all (88%) Regina residents, the mother tongue is English, but there are several communities where languages other than English are the mother tongue for more than one in five residents. These communities are the downtown, Gladmer Park, Centre Square, and Hillsdale. The highest proportion of English as a mother tongue is in Prairie View.

Table 10.4 also shows the proportion of the population that are bilingual, that is, speak French and English fluently, and the proportion that have a "home language" other than English. (The home language is defined as the language used most often at home.) The highest proportion of home languages other than English tend to occur in communities where the mother tongue is other than English as well – Gladmer Park and Hillsdale, for example. Bilingualism is most common in the Cathedral and Hillsdale communities.

Aboriginal Identity, Ethnicity, and Immigration

The census uses a combination of "self-definition" and Treaty status to measure Aboriginal identity. Those who are either registered under The Indian Act or who responded "yes" to the question "Are you an Aboriginal person, that is, a North American Indian, Métis, or Inuit?" are considered as Aboriginal in Table 10.4.

Although Aboriginal people make up only 9.3% of the Regina population, they are concentrated in relatively few communities in Regina — the North Central and Core communities both have 20% or more of the population who are Aboriginal. There are also an above-average proportion (10% or more) in the warehouse, Rosemont, Northeast, Eastview, Al Ritchie, Cathedral, Regent Park, and Sherwood McCarthy communities.

The "visible minority" measure in the census is also one based on self-identity, conforming to the definition used for employment equity. Visible minorities exclude Aboriginal people. The highest proportions of visible minorities in Regina live in Gladmer Park and Albert Park. Other communities with above-average proportions include Hillsdale and Centre Square. The lowest proportions are in the Boothill and Normanview communities.

Neither Saskatchewan nor Regina are popular destinations for recent immigrants to Canada. In 2006, 2.3% of the city's population had immigrated to Canada in the past 10 years. The highest proportions (over 5%) live in the Gladmer Park and Centre Square communities; the lowest in Eastview and Boothill.

Table 10.4 Language and Diversity Measures, 2006

Community	Population	Percent of population:						
		mother tongue is not English*	who are bilingual	home language is not English*	Aboriginal identity	member of a visible minority group	born outside Canada	came to Canada since1996
Al Ritchie	7,460	12.1%	4.2%	5.0%	11.9%	7.6%	9.4%	3.1%
Albert Park	11,410	20.1%	6.7%	9.9%	2.0%	13.7%	19.2%	4.7%
Arcola East	19,890	13.7%	7.0%	6.0%	2.7%	10.2%	12.6%	3.0%
Argyle Park/ Englewood	3,790	9.8%	4.9%	3.8%	8.4%	7.4%	8.6%	2.6%
Boothill	2,595	12.1%	9.1%	3.7%	5.6%	1.7%	5.0%	0.0%
Cathedral	6,995	10.4%	12.0%	3.9%	10.7%	5.3%	9.3%	2.6%
Centre Square	3,760	24.5%	8.6%	8.9%	6.1%	11.5%	18.3%	7.3%
Core	4,725	19.9%	6.1%	7.6%	21.9%	10.3%	13.9%	1.7%
Coronation Park	6,320	10.2%	3.4%	3.2%	9.9%	5.1%	7.2%	2.4%
Dewdney East	16,510	11.0%	4.0%	3.7%	9.9%	5.9%	8.5%	1.6%
Dieppe	2,440	6.4%	3.9%	1.0%	8.8%	3.7%	7.6%	0.4%
Downtown	630	29.4%	7.1%	6.3%	5.6%	11.2%	15.4%	4.8%
Eastview	1,155	11.3%	4.8%	1.3%	12.1%	5.6%	4.1%	0.0%
Gladmer Park	1,675	28.7%	7.8%	13.5%	5.7%	18.6%	14.7%	12.3%
Hillsdale	6,495	23.7%	13.3%	12.0%	3.2%	12.6%	17.6%	3.4%
Lakeview	7,375	9.6%	8.8%	2.5%	5.2%	4.3%	9.0%	2.3%
McNab	1,440	13.5%	4.5%	2.8%	9.7%	7.3%	11.9%	4.9%
Normanview	3,690	7.5%	3.7%	1.5%	8.9%	2.2%	7.7%	2.4%
Normanview West	2,960	6.4%	3.4%	0.2%	6.1%	3.6%	4.4%	1.2%
North Central	9,275	8.9%	4.0%	4.5%	38.7%	6.6%	7.4%	0.6%
Northeast	6,880	14.6%	3.2%	3.4%	13.4%	3.0%	6.9%	0.4%
Prairie View	6,305	6.3%	6.5%	1.8%	5.7%	4.1%	4.4%	1.0%
Regent Park	2,655	8.9%	5.1%	0.8%	10.7%	2.8%	7.6%	0.9%
Rosemont	7,620	7.5%	3.5%	2.0%	13.8%	4.3%	6.1%	1.0%
Sherwood McCarthy	5,700	8.7%	4.6%	5.0%	10.3%	5.8%	6.1%	1.5%
Twin Lakes	6,060	7.7%	8.0%	2.8%	6.6%	4.0%	6.4%	0.9%
Uplands	5,250	9.7%	5.3%	2.6%	10.0%	5.8%	7.4%	1.4%
Walsh Acres/ Lakeridge	8,630	9.4%	6.0%	3.4%	2.9%	4.1%	6.2%	1.2%
Warehouse	620	8.9%	5.6%	0.8%	14.5%	5.6%	9.5%	3.2%
Whitmore Park	6,415	14.3%	11.4%	6.4%	2.4%	8.3%	14.0%	2.5%
Regina City	**176,915**	**12.3%**	**6.4%**	**4.7%**	**9.3%**	**7.0%**	**10.0%**	**2.3%**

* could include a combination of English and another language, that is, not only English

Figure 10.10 Diversity in Language (Mother Tongue) in 2006

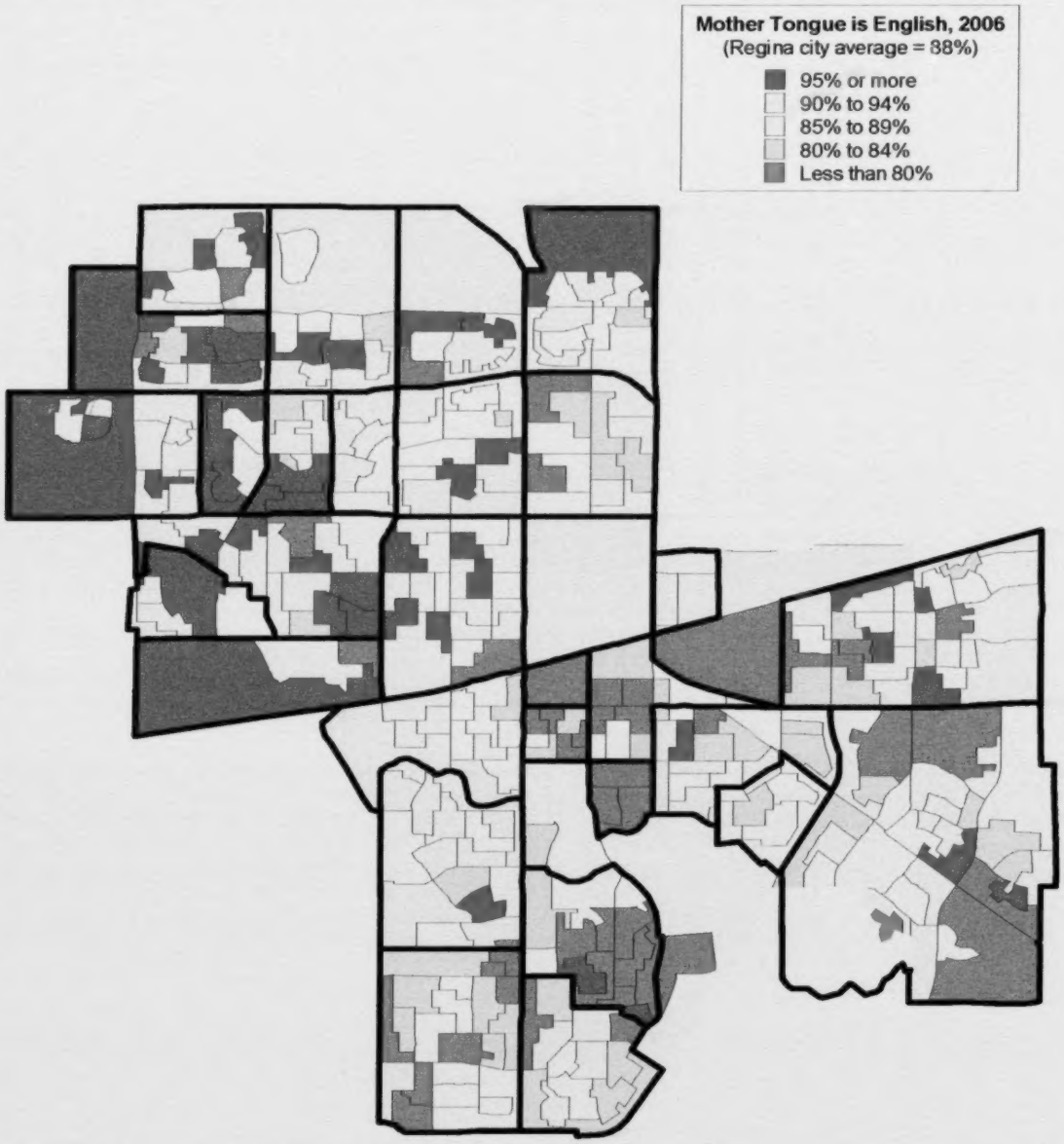


Figure 10.11 Diversity in Language (Home Language) in 2006

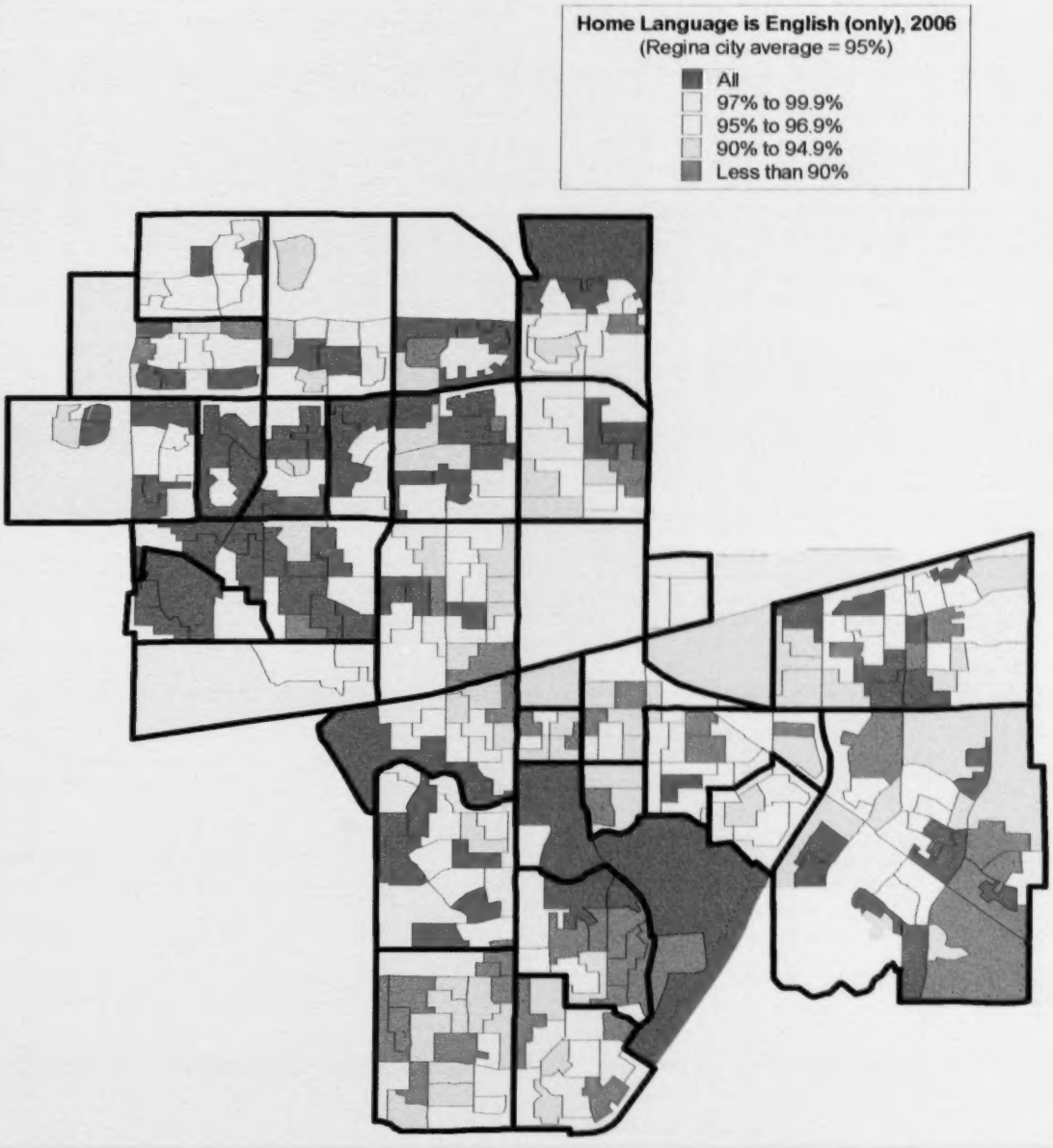


Figure 10.12 Immigrant Population as a Percentage of Total in 2006

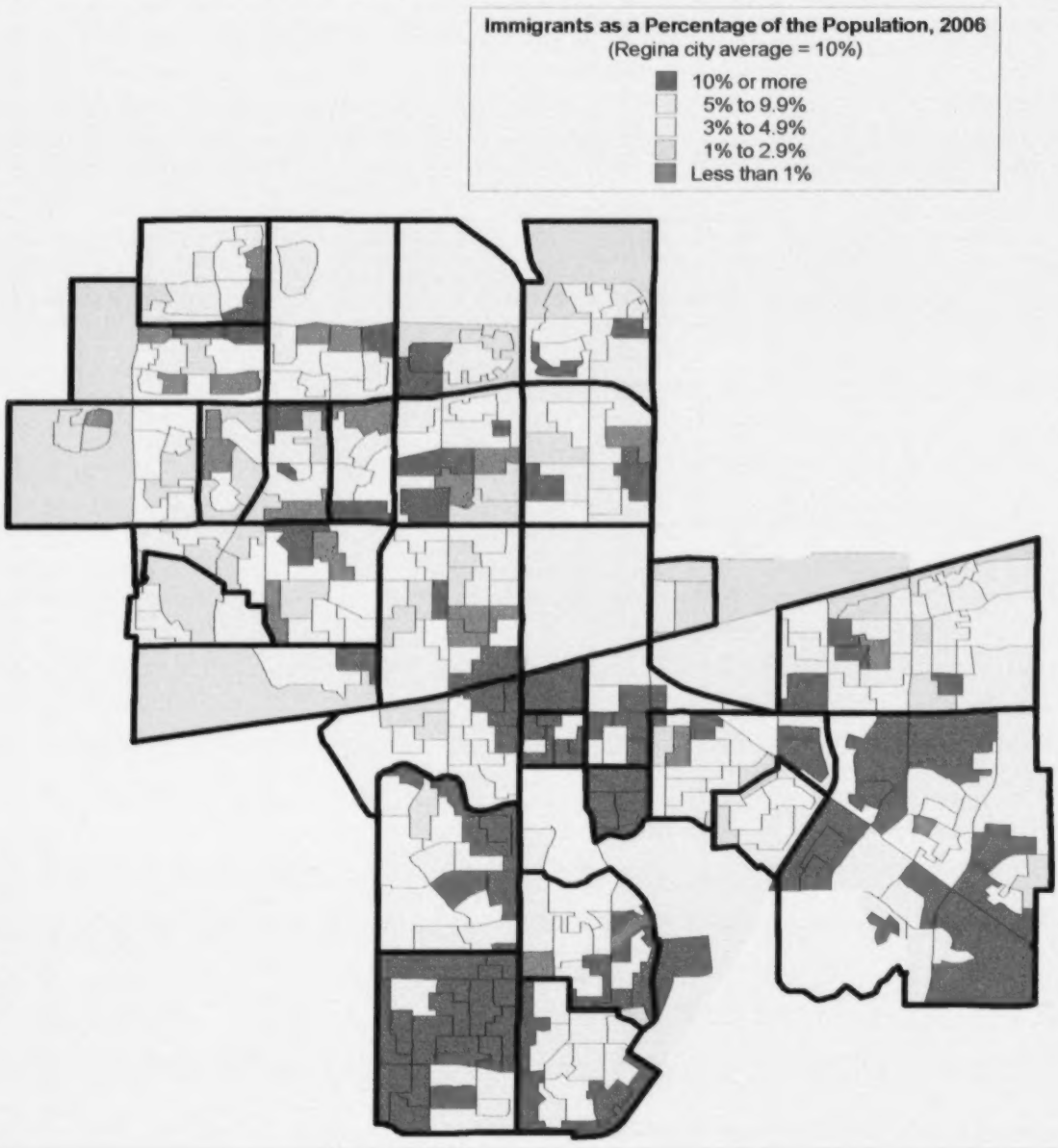
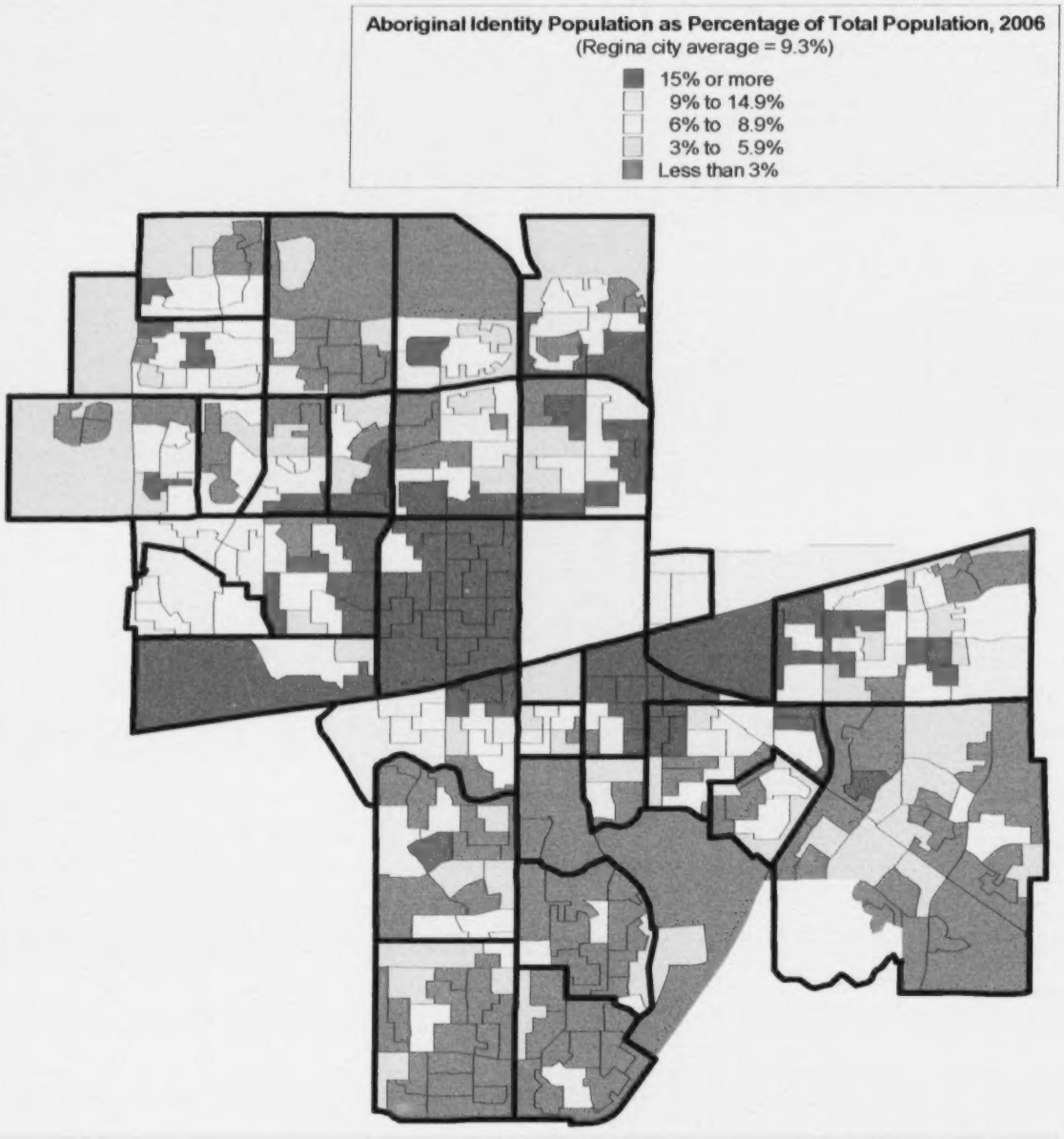


Figure 10.13 Aboriginal Population in 2006


Aboriginal Identity Population as Percentage of Total Population, 2006
(Regina city average = 9.3%)
15% or more
9% to 14.9%
6% to 8.9%
3% to 5.9%
Less than 3%

10.4 Dwelling Types and Mobility

A number of questions on the census ask the respondent to describe the place in which they live. Table 10.5 shows the proportion of private dwellings that are not single-detached homes (the alternatives are condominiums, apartments, row houses, and mobile homes), the proportion that are rented, and the proportion that are considered by the owner/tenant to be in need of major repairs. The final two columns show what proportion of the dwellings were built prior to 1946 and what proportion were built in the last ten years. The estimated market value (according to the owner) for owned dwellings is included as well as the value of monthly payments (mortgage and taxes for home owners, rent for renters).

In six communities (downtown, North Central, Centre Square, Gladmer Park, Core, McNab) the proportion of households that are rented is near or above 50%. These communities also have relatively few single-detached homes and a higher proportion of apartments. The map shows, however, that local neighbourhoods with higher proportions of rental accommodations are widespread in the city.

Dwellings in need of major repair are concentrated in the older parts of the city – Eastview, North Central, Al Ritchie, Cathedral, and Core – and tend to be in areas where the housing stock is older.

There is a wide range of market values for Regina owner-occupied households with an overall average of $153,000. Average market values are above $150,000 in eleven of the thirty communities with the highest in Arcola East and Walsh Acres. Average values are below $100,000 in the North Central, Core, Eastview, and McNab communities. Average market values tend to decline with the average age of the dwellings in the community. There are exceptions, however. A high proportion of dwellings in both Lakeview and Cathedral communities were built before 1946 but the average market values are $158,000 and $138,000 respectively.

Monthly rents are highest in Arcola East and Hillsdale and lowest in the downtown and Regent Park. Monthly payments for home owners, on the other hand, tend to be higher in communities with a high proportion of newer houses – undoubtedly because of the higher mortgages that are typical in these communities.

Table 10.5 Selected Housing Characteristics, 2006

Community	Occupied private dwellings	percent of dwellings which					Owned dwellings		Average monthly rent among rented dwellings
		are not single detached	are rented	are in need major repairs	were built before 1946	were built after 1996	estimated market value	owner's monthly payments*	
Al Ritchie	3,540	31.9%	36.2%	17.9%	23.6%	3.5%	$109,000	$733	$604
Albert Park	5,370	55.3%	39.3%	4.3%	0.6%	1.9%	$185,000	$853	$602
Arcola East	7,210	23.6%	12.1%	1.0%	0.1%	26.1%	$229,000	$1,097	$928
Argyle Park/ Englewood	1,310	22.5%	22.1%	1.1%	0.0%	0.8%	$137,000	$853	$609
Boothill	1,090	11.9%	13.8%	11.0%	1.8%	0.9%	$134,000	$818	$630
Cathedral	3,605	44.7%	45.6%	13.5%	52.6%	5.5%	$138,000	$882	$584
Centre Square	2,895	97.9%	84.5%	8.8%	19.7%	3.5%	$152,000	$762	$561
Core	2,570	55.1%	69.8%	11.5%	40.1%	1.0%	$75,000	$779	$548
Coronation Park	2,900	37.4%	40.7%	8.3%	1.4%	1.4%	$119,000	$820	$597
Dewdney East	6,145	25.5%	22.5%	6.7%	1.0%	13.0%	$139,000	$884	$689
Dieppe	905	13.8%	12.2%	7.2%	2.2%	8.3%	$136,000	$849	$503
Downtown	485	100.0%	84.5%	3.1%	13.4%	6.2%	$190,000	$1,516	$480
Eastview	485	21.6%	30.9%	21.6%	12.4%	6.2%	$81,000	$663	$563
Gladmer Park	840	81.0%	75.6%	4.8%	4.8%	20.2%	$148,000	$830	$840
Hillsdale	3,010	59.8%	43.0%	7.3%	0.5%	14.0%	$172,000	$895	$841
Lakeview	3,180	12.3%	13.4%	9.7%	15.7%	1.4%	$158,000	$900	$558
McNab	790	60.1%	52.5%	8.2%	17.7%	9.5%	$99,000	$706	$756
Normanview West	1,130	20.4%	18.1%	5.8%	1.8%	0.0%	$142,000	$875	$605
Normanview	1,485	28.3%	34.0%	4.7%	2.0%	0.0%	$131,000	$791	$541
North Central	3,925	16.1%	47.5%	19.4%	35.3%	0.5%	$67,000	$613	$598
Northeast	3,325	39.2%	43.5%	11.0%	7.7%	5.3%	$112,000	$685	$637
Prairie View	2,105	9.5%	12.1%	2.4%	0.0%	11.9%	$186,000	$1,070	$707
Regent Park	1,055	10.9%	13.3%	10.9%	8.1%	0.0%	$127,000	$689	$491
Rosemont	3,330	22.4%	26.4%	10.1%	5.9%	3.9%	$107,000	$758	$575
Sherwood McCarthy	2,005	15.5%	15.7%	4.5%	0.0%	2.2%	$132,000	$987	$663
Twin Lakes	2,185	28.8%	19.7%	1.8%	0.0%	8.7%	$178,000	$995	$649
Uplands	1,915	17.8%	14.9%	4.2%	0.0%	1.3%	$169,535	$828	$655
Walsh Acres/ Lakeridge	3,035	14.0%	7.1%	2.0%	0.3%	36.9%	$195,000	$1,067	$621
Warehouse	270	24.1%	22.2%	9.3%	22.2%	7.4%	$105,000	$796	$538
Whitmore Park	2,520	13.3%	15.3%	7.7%	0.8%	3.0%	$152,000	$917	$701
Regina City	74,800	33.1%	31.6%	8.0%	10.0%	8.3%	$153,000	$888	$657

* mortgage payments, property taxes, utilities

Figure 10.14 Rented Dwellings as Percentage of All Dwellings, 2006

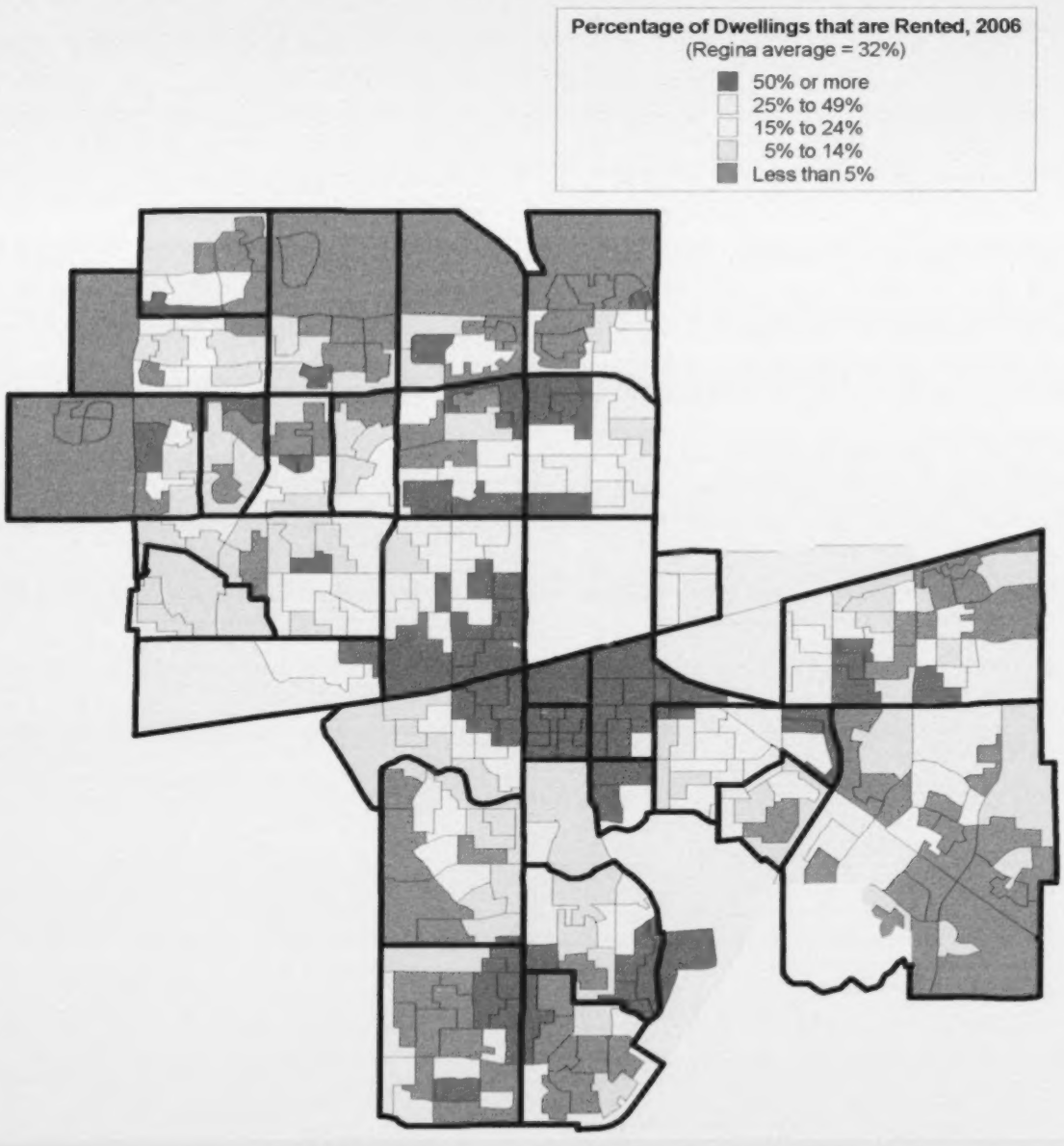


Figure 10.15 Dwellings in Need of Major Repairs (according to the occupant), 2006

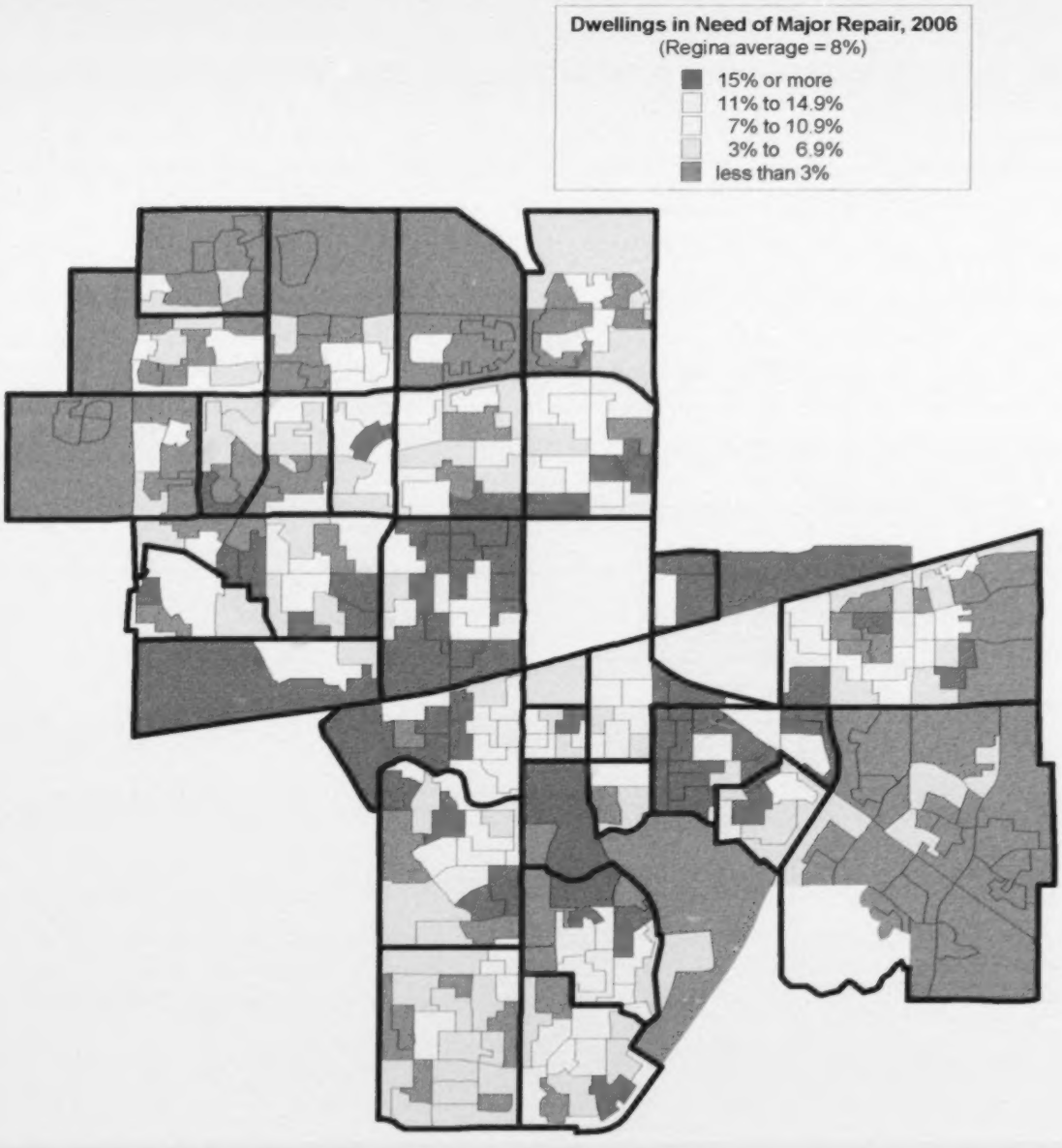


Figure 10.16 Percentage of Dwellings that are Less than Ten Years Old, 2006

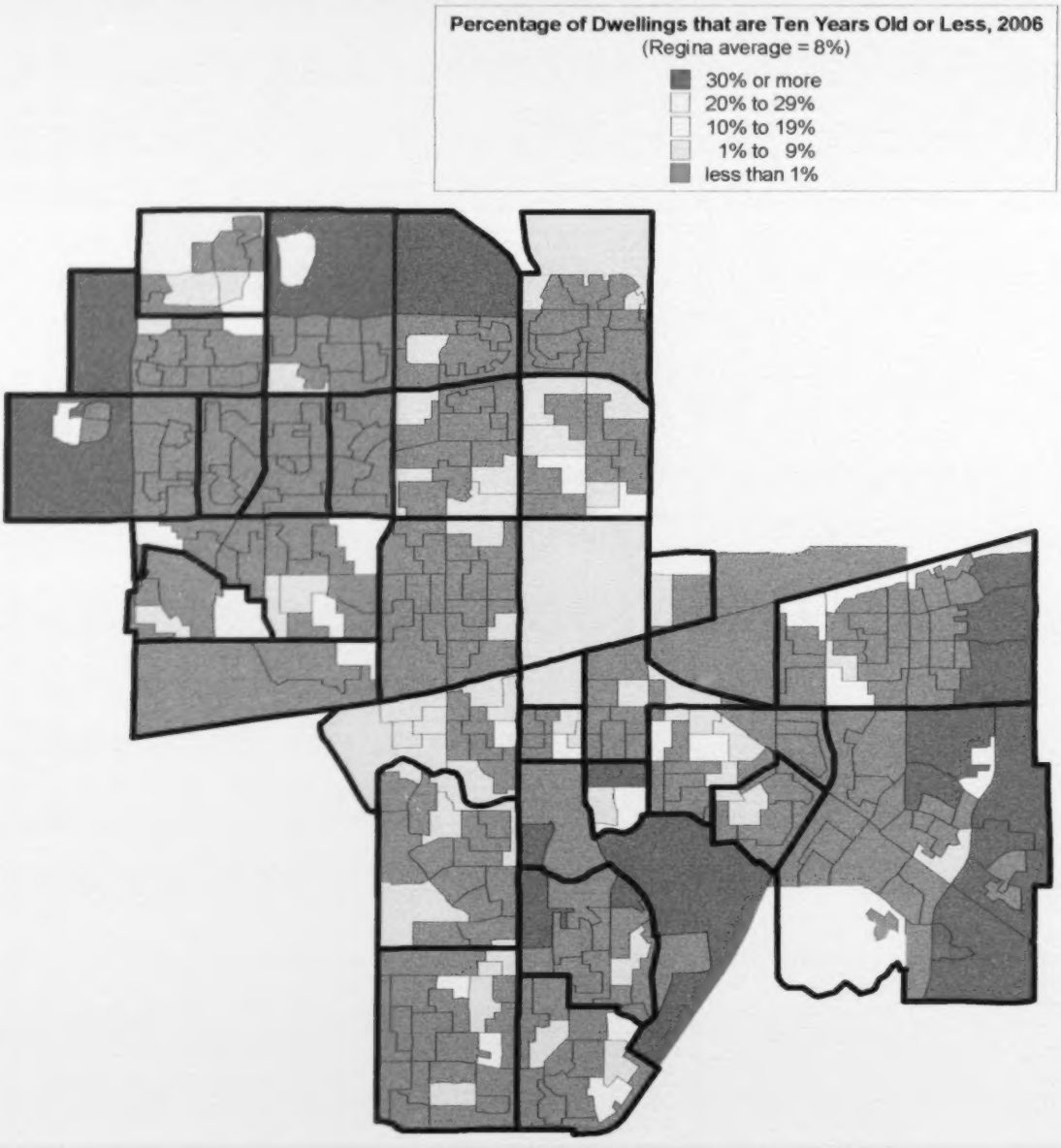


Figure 10.17 Estimated Market Value of Owner Occupied Dwellings, 2006

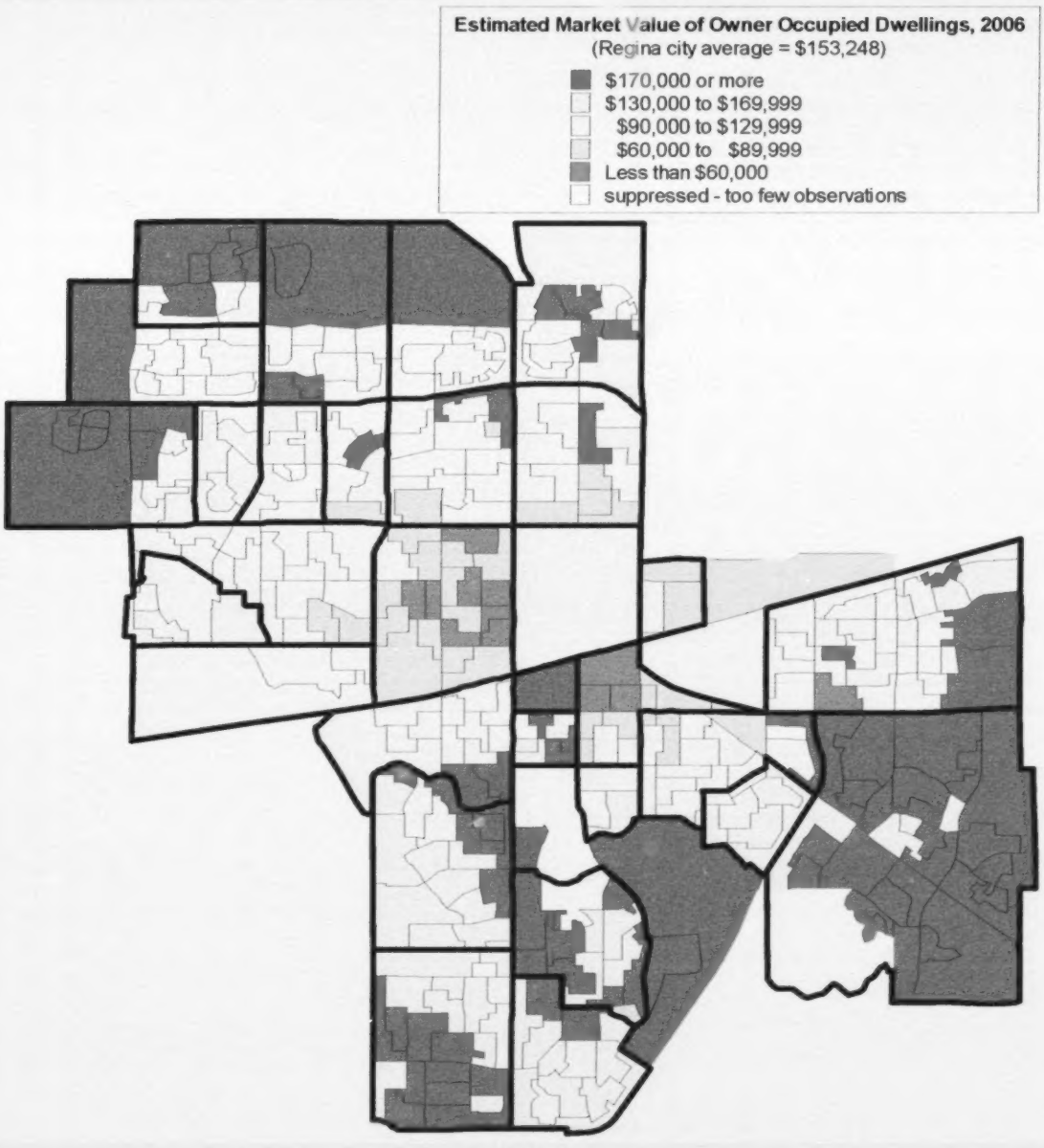
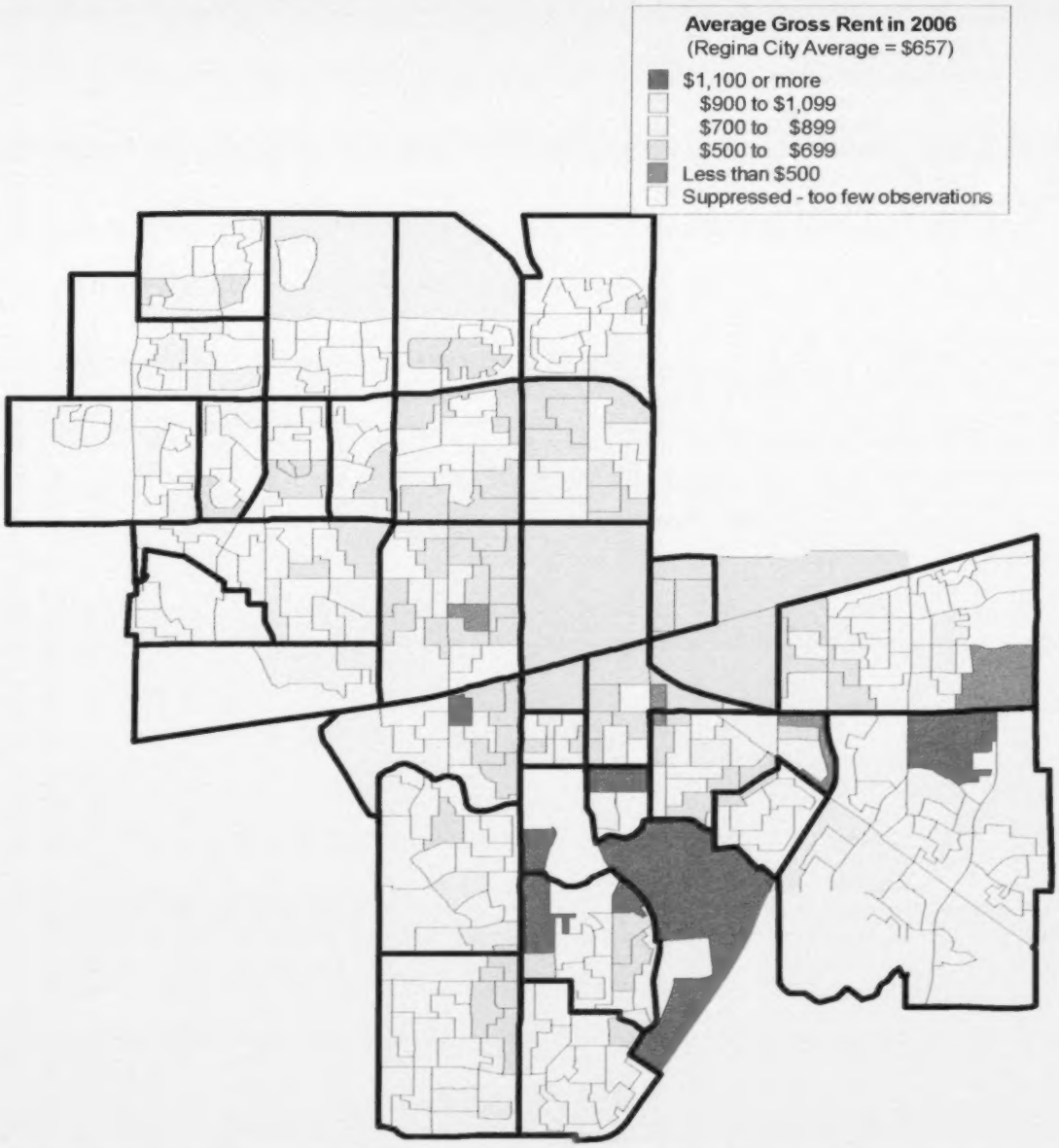

Estimated Market Value of Owner Occupied Dwellings, 2006
(Regina city average = $153,248)
$170,000 or more
$130,000 to $169,999
$90,000 to $129,999
$60,000 to $89,999
Less than $60,000
suppressed - too few observations

Figure 10.18 Average Gross Monthly Rent, 2006



Mobility

The mobility of the city's population is measured by two questions on the census — have you moved within the past year (2005 to 2006) or in the past five years (2001 to 2006). These data are based on the destination community for those who move rather than the community from which they moved so they need to be interpreted carefully.

The most stable communities in terms of both the one-year and five-year mobility patterns are Sherwood McCarthy, Normanview West, and Boothill. In each of these communities, 90% or more of 2006 residents were at the same address as a year ago and 65% or more had not moved since 1996.

The least stable, from a migration point of view, were Gladmer Park, the downtown and warehouse districts, Core, and North Central. In each of these communities, as many as two thirds of the residents had moved to or within that community in the past five years.

As a destination for those moving into Regina from elsewhere in Saskatchewan, Canada, or other countries, the Gladmer Park, Hillsdale, and Centre Square communities were the most common destinations. The least common were Boothill and Eastview. The map shows, however, that people moving to Regina from other provinces and countries are relatively widely dispersed throughout the city.

Table 10.6 Population Mobility, 2006

Community	Population 1 year and older	Moved from 2005 to 2006	Population 5 and older in 2006	Mobility from 2001 to 2006				
				did not move	moved within Regina	moved from elsewhere in Sask	moved from another province	moved from another country
Al Ritchie	7,350	20.5%	6,995	48.5%	35.6%	10.9%	1.9%	2.3%
Albert Park	11,275	18.2%	11,010	60.3%	24.3%	8.1%	2.1%	4.8%
Arcola East	19,710	11.4%	18,870	60.5%	24.7%	7.7%	5.1%	2.0%
Argyle Park/ Englewood	3,735	11.0%	3,540	72.3%	19.6%	4.7%	3.0%	0.0%
Boothill	2,550	9.2%	2,480	68.8%	25.0%	4.4%	1.2%	0.4%
Cathedral	6,875	23.8%	6,600	52.5%	32.0%	7.0%	5.4%	2.7%
Centre Square	3,730	27.1%	3,700	38.6%	37.3%	10.4%	9.2%	4.2%
Core	4,675	27.1%	4,590	41.4%	43.0%	7.4%	5.0%	2.4%
Coronation Park	6,210	14.9%	5,940	57.8%	32.2%	5.1%	4.5%	0.3%
Dewdney East	16,300	16.1%	15,430	59.0%	28.4%	7.4%	3.3%	1.6%
Dieppe	2,415	10.8%	2,310	65.2%	25.1%	4.3%	5.0%	0.0%
Downtown	615	30.9%	610	32.0%	48.4%	9.0%	6.6%	4.9%
Eastview	1,140	11.4%	1,050	58.6%	35.7%	3.8%	1.9%	0.0%
Gladmer Park	1,665	38.1%	1,630	27.9%	37.7%	18.7%	5.8%	9.5%
Hillsdale	6,430	25.0%	6,255	45.6%	26.5%	12.8%	7.0%	8.0%
Lakeview	7,305	13.6%	7,005	65.0%	24.5%	4.6%	4.4%	1.2%
McNab	1,430	26.6%	1,375	47.6%	34.5%	9.8%	4.7%	2.9%
Normanview	3,645	16.5%	3,460	61.7%	27.7%	7.4%	1.6%	1.4%
Normanview West	2,945	9.7%	2,805	65.1%	24.8%	5.7%	2.7%	1.1%
North Central	9,090	28.0%	8,450	42.1%	41.7%	9.4%	6.1%	0.7%
Northeast	6,790	21.5%	6,515	54.9%	37.1%	5.5%	2.4%	0.2%
Prairie View	6,255	11.0%	5,975	70.1%	22.1%	4.1%	2.6%	1.2%
Regent Park	2,615	15.1%	2,465	69.2%	20.7%	4.3%	5.1%	0.4%
Rosemont	7,550	20.1%	7,190	54.7%	31.5%	9.9%	2.8%	0.6%
Sherwood McCarthy	5,620	7.4%	5,345	70.7%	22.4%	4.6%	1.5%	0.9%
Twin Lakes	6,035	10.1%	5,700	67.9%	24.9%	3.9%	2.5%	0.5%
Uplands	5,215	12.8%	4,955	68.3%	24.2%	4.9%	2.1%	0.6%
Walsh Acres/ Lakeridge	8,520	12.4%	8,130	56.3%	32.8%	4.4%	4.8%	1.1%
Warehouse	610	18.9%	590	35.6%	55.1%	7.6%	1.7%	0.0%
Whitmore Park	6,335	10.8%	6,105	66.4%	20.0%	6.8%	3.8%	2.7%
Regina City	**174,785**	**16.7%**	**167,175**	**57.9%**	**29.0%**	**7.2%**	**4.0%**	**1.9%**

Figure 10.19 Five Year Internal Mobility Patterns, 2001 to 2006 (percentage of the population 5 years and older who have moved from elsewhere in the city)

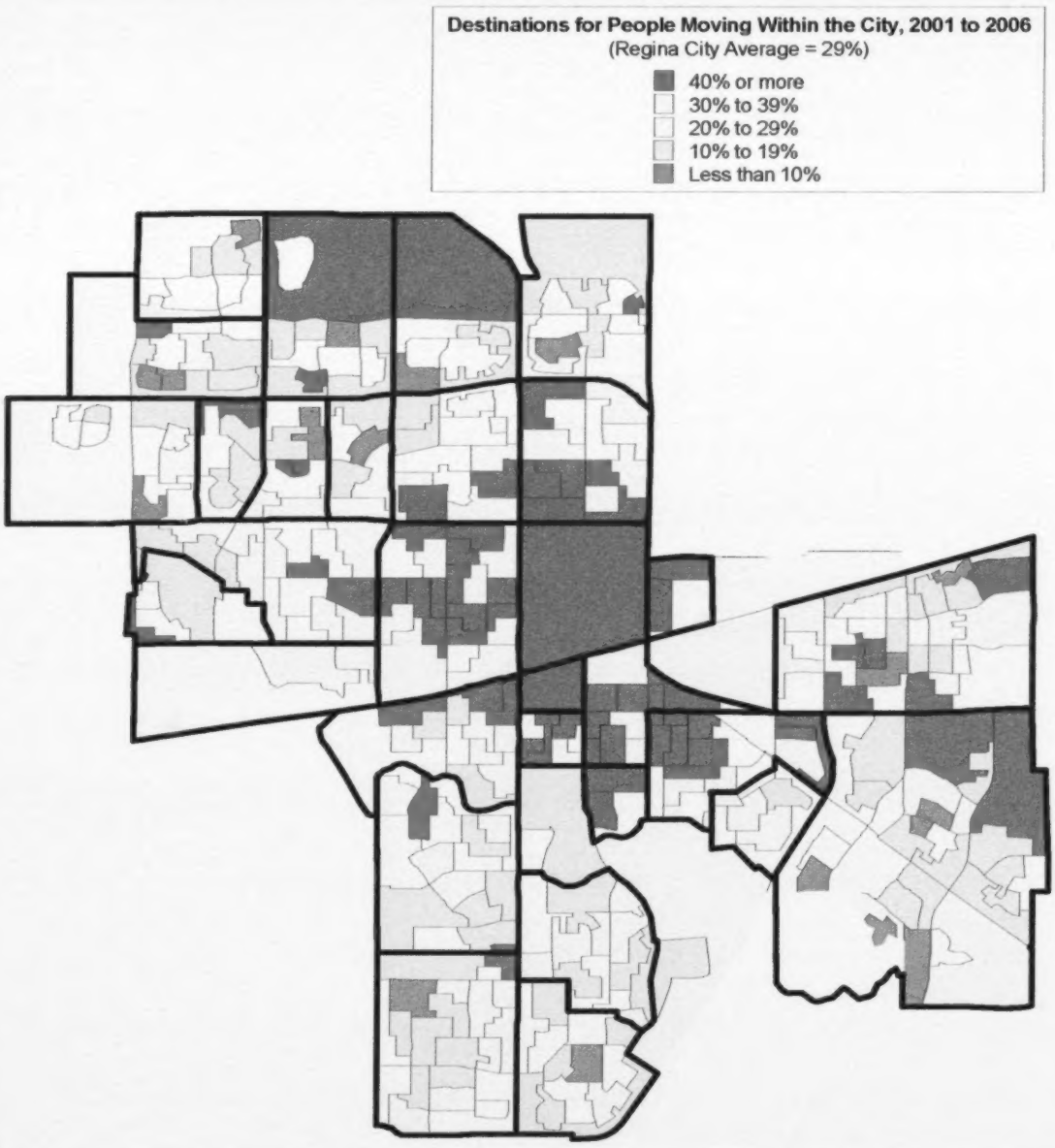
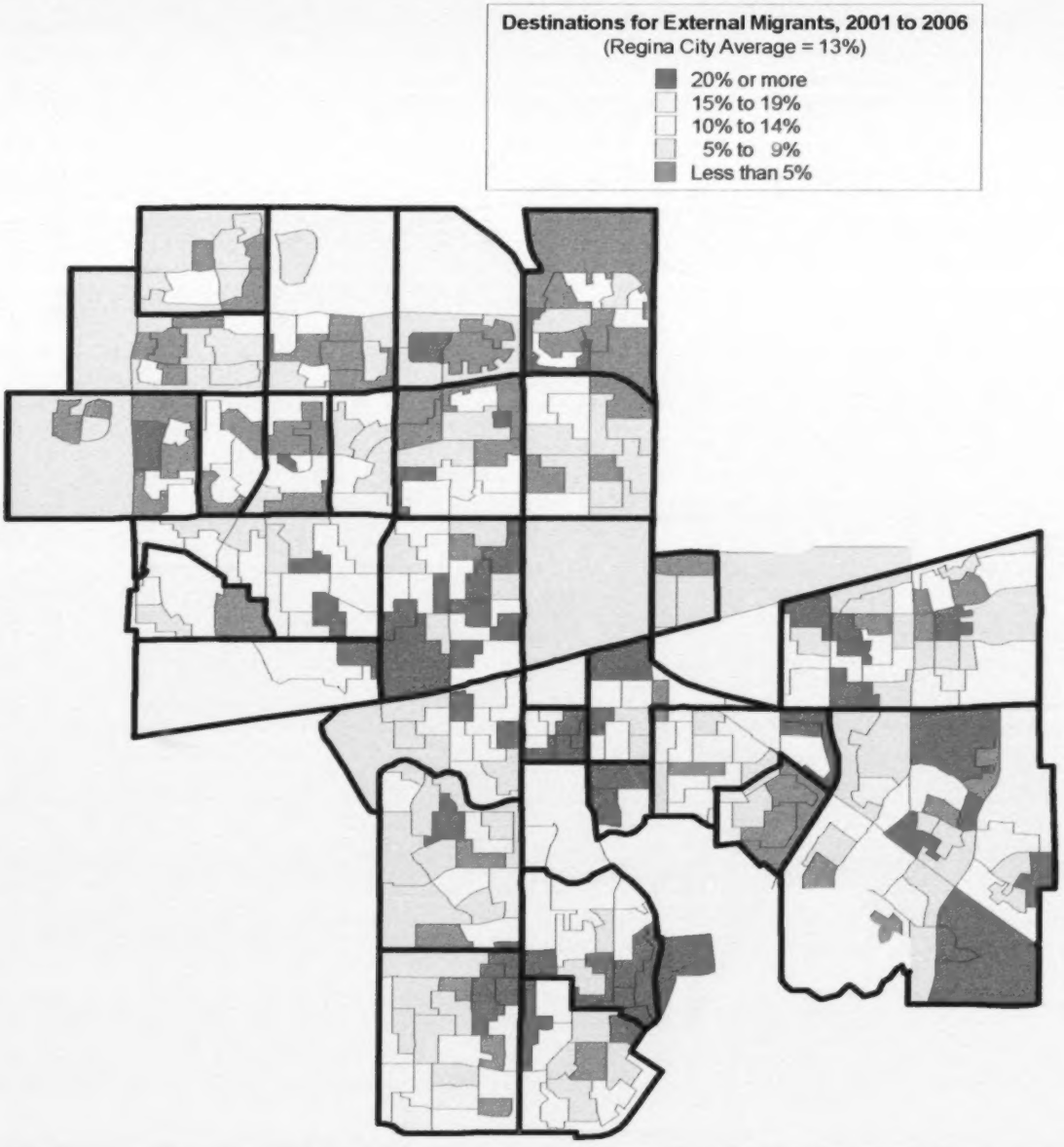

Destinations for People Moving Within the City, 2001 to 2006
(Regina City Average = 29%)
40% or more
30% to 39%
20% to 29%
10% to 19%
Less than 10%

Figure 10.20 Five Year Mobility Patterns, 2001 to 2006 (percentage of the population 5 years and older who have moved from outside the city)



10.5 Formal Education

There are two educational measures on the census that were selected for these profiles. One is the proportion of those 25 to 64 years of age who have completed their grade 12. The second is the proportion who are post-secondary graduates. In both cases, this choice of age group enables us to exclude the majority of young people who are still in the process of completing their education and seniors who grew up at a time when there was less focus on formal education.

Educational attainment is positively correlated with employment and income so it is no surprise that the highest levels of completed education are evident in neighbourhoods with higher incomes and employment levels. In particular, the percentage of the population with a post-secondary education is highest in the South and Southeast part of the city and lowest in the central part.

The lowest proportion of persons 25 to 64 years of age with completed grade 12 live in:

- North Central (32% with less than grade 12);
- Northeast (28%); and
- Eastview (27%).

The highest proportion of persons 25 to 64 years of age who are post-secondary graduates live in:

- Hillsdale (77%);
- Albert Park (75%); and
- Lakeview (74%).

Table 10.7 also contains information about where post-secondary graduates took their training.

Figure 10.21 High School Graduates among Adults 25 to 64 Years, 2006

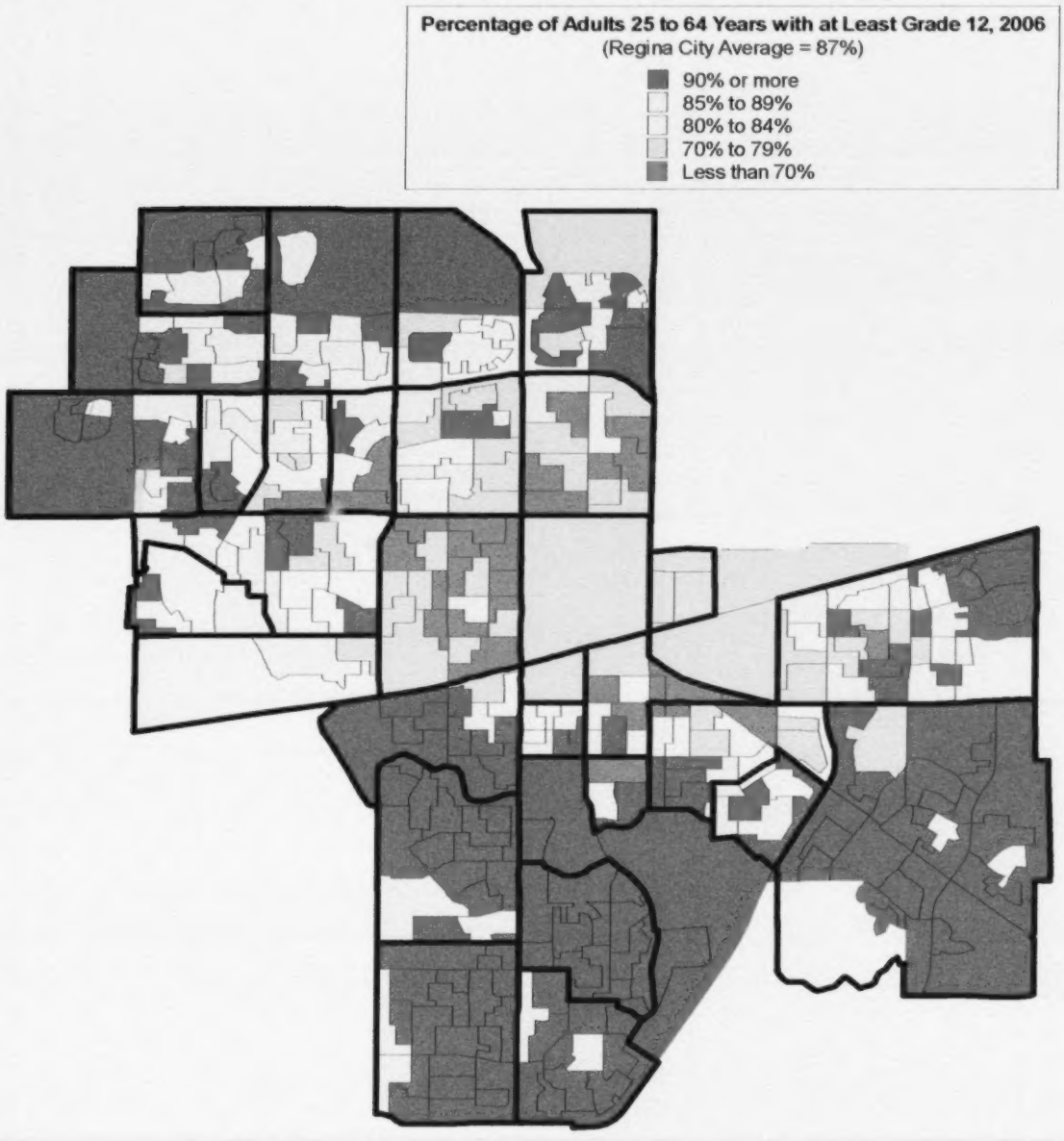

Percentage of Adults 25 to 64 Years with at Least Grade 12, 2006
(Regina City Average = 87%)
90% or more
85% to 89%
80% to 84%
70% to 79%
Less than 70%

Figure 10.22 Post Secondary Graduates among Adults 25 to 64 Years, 2006

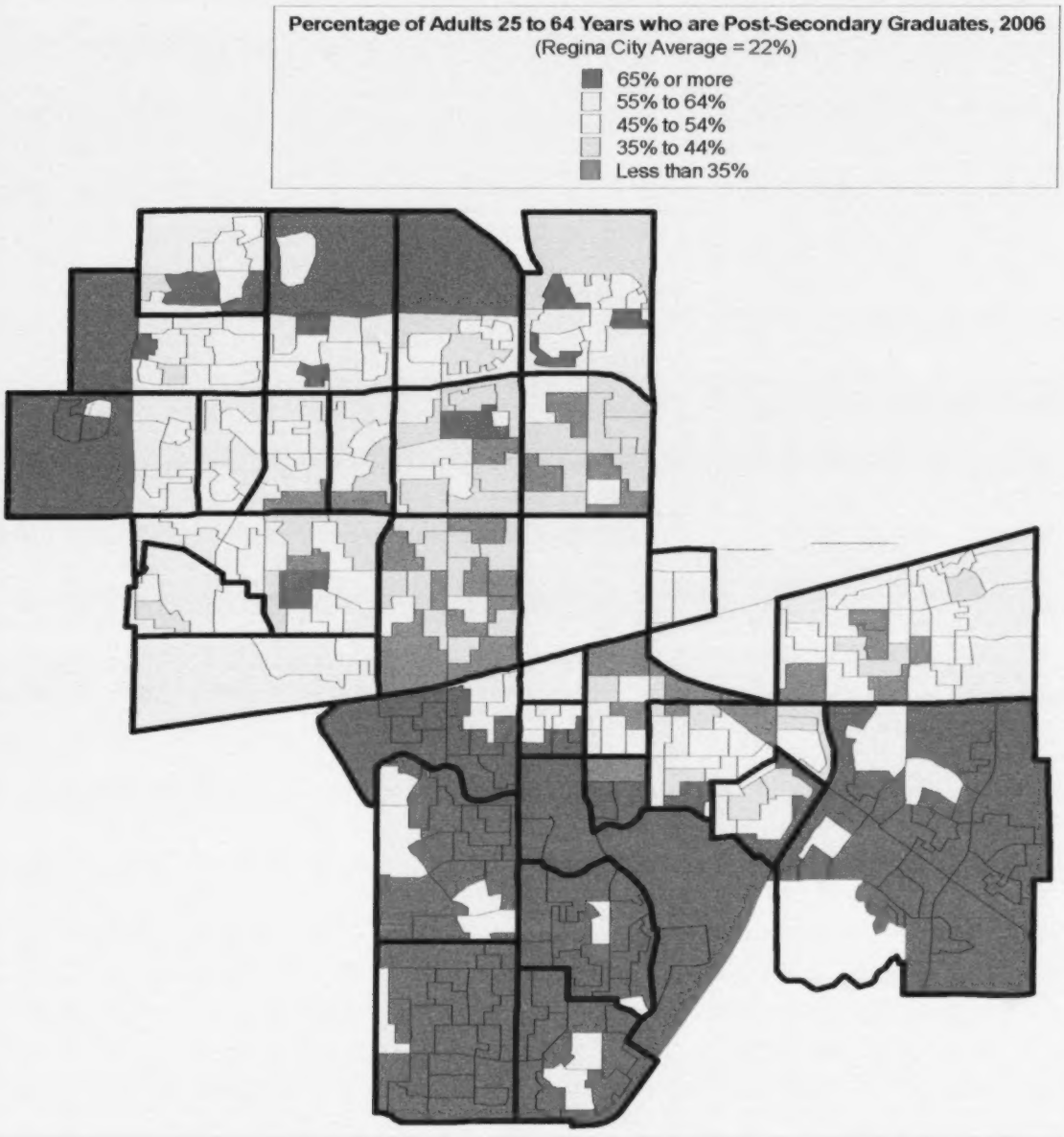

Percentage of Adults 25 to 64 Years who are Post-Secondary Graduates, 2006
(Regina City Average = 22%)
65% or more
55% to 64%
45% to 54%
35% to 44%
Less than 35%

Figure 10.23 Out of Province Post Secondary Graduates, Ages 26 to 64 Years, 2006

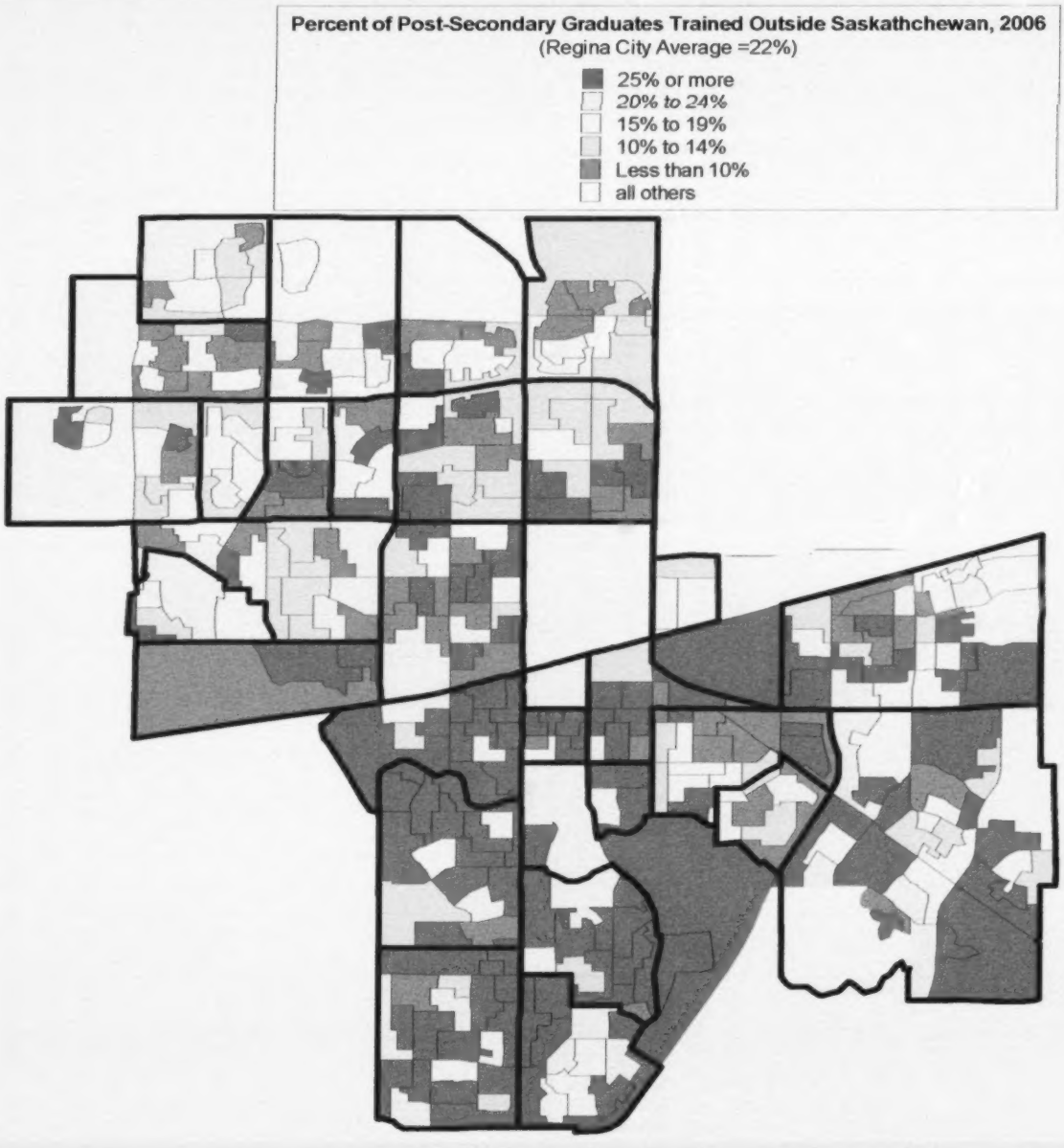


Table 10.7 Completed Education, 2006

Community	Population 25 to 64 years	percent with:					location of study for post-secondary graduates		
		less than grade 12	grade 12	trade certificate or diploma	other certificate or diploma	university degree	another province	another country	a Sask institution
Al Ritchie	4,035	17.0%	33.8%	11.4%	21.4%	17.0%	9.1%	5.6%	85.3%
Albert Park	5,700	5.3%	18.3%	7.5%	26.0%	41.5%	17.2%	10.9%	71.9%
Arcola East	10,965	5.2%	21.2%	7.3%	24.8%	40.8%	14.8%	9.1%	76.1%
Argyle Park/ Englewood	2,095	15.3%	37.5%	11.9%	25.1%	10.3%	9.2%	9.2%	81.6%
Boothill	1,275	10.6%	31.8%	12.2%	23.9%	21.2%	6.9%	2.8%	90.3%
Cathedral	4,220	7.6%	19.4%	10.0%	20.3%	42.2%	23.7%	8.2%	68.2%
Centre Square	1,980	12.6%	24.7%	9.6%	16.2%	36.9%	15.9%	12.6%	71.5%
Core	2,690	23.6%	32.3%	12.1%	15.2%	16.4%	16.7%	10.7%	72.5%
Coronation Park	3,115	18.8%	36.1%	11.2%	22.0%	11.2%	14.1%	4.2%	81.6%
Dewdney East	9,140	14.2%	35.1%	13.0%	22.4%	14.6%	14.0%	5.9%	80.1%
Dieppe	1,380	14.5%	34.1%	11.6%	24.6%	14.5%	15.7%	4.3%	80.0%
Downtown	305	21.3%	29.5%	3.3%	23.0%	19.7%	6.9%	13.8%	79.3%
Eastview	575	27.0%	26.1%	15.7%	25.2%	7.0%	9.4%	3.8%	86.8%
Gladmer Park	670	12.7%	20.9%	11.2%	22.4%	30.6%	15.1%	9.3%	75.6%
Hillsdale	2,740	3.1%	19.2%	6.2%	22.6%	48.4%	20.2%	10.9%	68.9%
Lakeview	4,060	4.1%	22.0%	8.0%	23.0%	42.6%	22.1%	6.2%	71.7%
McNab	655	16.0%	26.0%	15.3%	23.7%	21.4%	18.4%	13.2%	68.4%
Normanview	2,035	19.9%	29.5%	10.8%	25.8%	12.3%	13.2%	4.4%	82.4%
Normanview West	1,730	13.0%	30.3%	13.6%	25.7%	17.1%	14.7%	1.5%	83.8%
North Central	4,700	31.6%	32.6%	14.5%	11.1%	8.7%	13.5%	5.7%	80.8%
Northeast	3,300	27.6%	35.2%	15.2%	17.7%	4.1%	8.7%	8.3%	83.1%
Prairie View	3,675	8.7%	27.1%	9.3%	32.7%	22.2%	14.0%	3.2%	82.8%
Regent Park	1,275	18.0%	32.5%	14.9%	20.0%	13.3%	17.1%	4.9%	78.0%
Rosemont	4,200	14.0%	35.8%	13.2%	25.5%	10.7%	10.7%	2.4%	86.9%
Sherwood McCarthy	3,240	10.6%	35.2%	13.6%	24.7%	14.4%	7.2%	5.2%	87.6%
Twin Lakes	3,245	8.8%	30.2%	11.7%	29.6%	20.0%	12.7%	3.0%	84.3%
Uplands	3,045	11.5%	32.5%	13.5%	28.2%	13.3%	7.6%	4.7%	87.6%
Walsh Acres/ Lakeridge	4,970	10.4%	27.3%	10.7%	28.9%	22.7%	13.5%	4.7%	81.8%
Warehouse	350	22.9%	30.0%	11.4%	18.6%	20.0%	9.1%	9.1%	81.8%
Whitmore Park	3,240	5.7%	21.6%	7.9%	24.7%	39.2%	15.1%	10.8%	74.1%
Regina City	**94,725**	**12.7%**	**28.5%**	**10.9%**	**23.6%**	**24.3%**	**14.7%**	**7.2%**	**78.1%**

10.6 Labour Force and Employment

There are a host of labour force and labour market indicators in the census. Among these, we have chosen "employment rates"as the most important of the indicators to examine by community because the employment rate is the best indicator of the availability of jobs. The employment rate, sometimes called the employment-to-population ratio, is the proportion of the population of working age (taken as 15 and older) that are employed either on a full-time or part-time basis. Both the self-employed and paid workers are included.

Table 10.8 shows the employment rate for the entire population, for men and women, for youth, and for adults in families where children are present. The disadvantage of the employment rate is that it is artificially low in population with a high proportion of seniors. Although a number of seniors are employed, the rate is much lower than in the 15 to 64 age group and populations with a high proportion of seniors tend to have lower employment rates.

In May 2006, the overall employment rate in Regina was 67%. Higher rates (75% or more) were evident in the Northwest and Southeast quadrants — Sherwood McCarthy, Twin Lakes, and Walsh Acres, for example. Lower rates are evident in the downtown, dropping to near or below 50% in the downtown, Core, and North Central communities. Employment rates for both men and women tended to follow the same pattern with women at a lower rate than men. There were exceptions in the warehouse district, Dieppe, and Walsh Acres/Lakeridge where women were more likely to be working than their male counterparts. Employment rates among women were much lower than among men in the Centre Square area.

Among youth, those 15 to 24 years of age, the employment rate was 64% overall but higher in several communities, including the downtown and Centre Square communities and in Eastview. Some communities have very low employment rates among youth including North Central (43%) and Boothill (44%). Employment rates for women with unmarried children at home (of any age) are higher than for the general population – 75% compared with 64% for women overall. The opposite is true in North Central where women with children at home have a higher rather than a lower employment rate than the general rate for women.

Table 10.8 Labour Force Participation, 2006

Community	Adult population (15 & older)	Partici-pation rate*	Employment rate (% who are working)					
			Total	men	women	youth (15 to 24)	women with children at home	adults with children at home
Al Ritchie	6,265	71%	66%	68%	65%	60%	67%	75%
Albert Park	9,955	65%	61%	65%	59%	67%	76%	82%
Arcola East	16,085	73%	71%	77%	65%	66%	77%	84%
Argyle Park/ Englewood	2,900	78%	74%	76%	70%	66%	81%	82%
Boothill	2,105	60%	58%	65%	52%	44%	68%	78%
Cathedral	5,915	74%	69%	71%	68%	61%	72%	78%
Centre Square	3,660	60%	56%	65%	49%	81%	54%	66%
Core	4,015	63%	57%	61%	52%	55%	59%	66%
Coronation Park	5,260	66%	63%	69%	58%	69%	68%	76%
Dewdney East	13,015	78%	74%	78%	71%	70%	78%	83%
Dieppe	1,975	75%	72%	70%	75%	66%	85%	83%
Downtown	615	39%	35%	52%	24%	83%	75%	75%
Eastview	845	71%	69%	73%	66%	73%	81%	83%
Gladmer Park	1,435	60%	56%	65%	48%	72%	67%	73%
Hillsdale	5,760	59%	55%	60%	50%	56%	75%	83%
Lakeview	6,195	72%	68%	71%	65%	57%	77%	83%
McNab	1,265	56%	55%	59%	50%	63%	79%	75%
Normanview	3,015	75%	71%	76%	67%	63%	78%	81%
Normanview West	2,380	76%	73%	78%	68%	60%	71%	82%
North Central	7,010	61%	53%	59%	47%	43%	43%	52%
Northeast	5,795	58%	55%	60%	50%	68%	67%	70%
Prairie View	5,160	79%	76%	79%	73%	68%	83%	87%
Regent Park	2,105	65%	61%	65%	56%	68%	70%	74%
Rosemont	6,260	75%	71%	72%	69%	70%	71%	77%
Sherwood McCarthy	4,445	80%	77%	78%	76%	63%	81%	86%
Twin Lakes	4,790	79%	77%	79%	75%	68%	88%	90%
Uplands	4,270	75%	72%	72%	71%	68%	77%	82%
Walsh Acres/ Lakeridge	7,000	79%	76%	75%	77%	70%	84%	87%
Warehouse	525	80%	74%	70%	79%	67%	85%	85%
Whitmore Park	5,275	71%	69%	71%	65%	64%	78%	83%
Regina City	**145,415**	**71%**	**67%**	**71%**	**64%**	**64%**	**75%**	**81%**

* either working or looking for work

Figure 10.24 Employment Rates, Population 15 and Older, May 2006

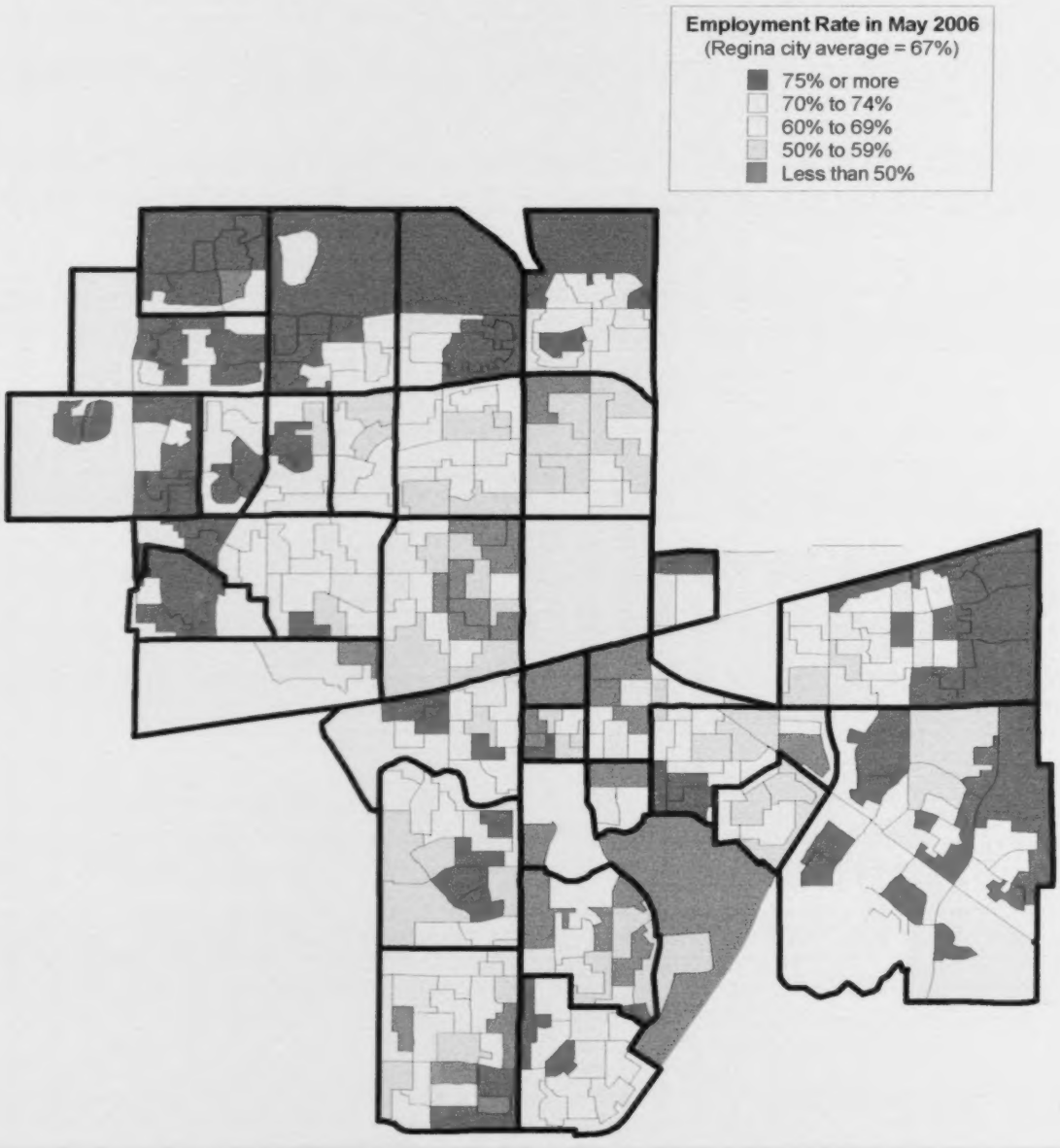


Figure 10.25 Youth Employment Rate, May 2006

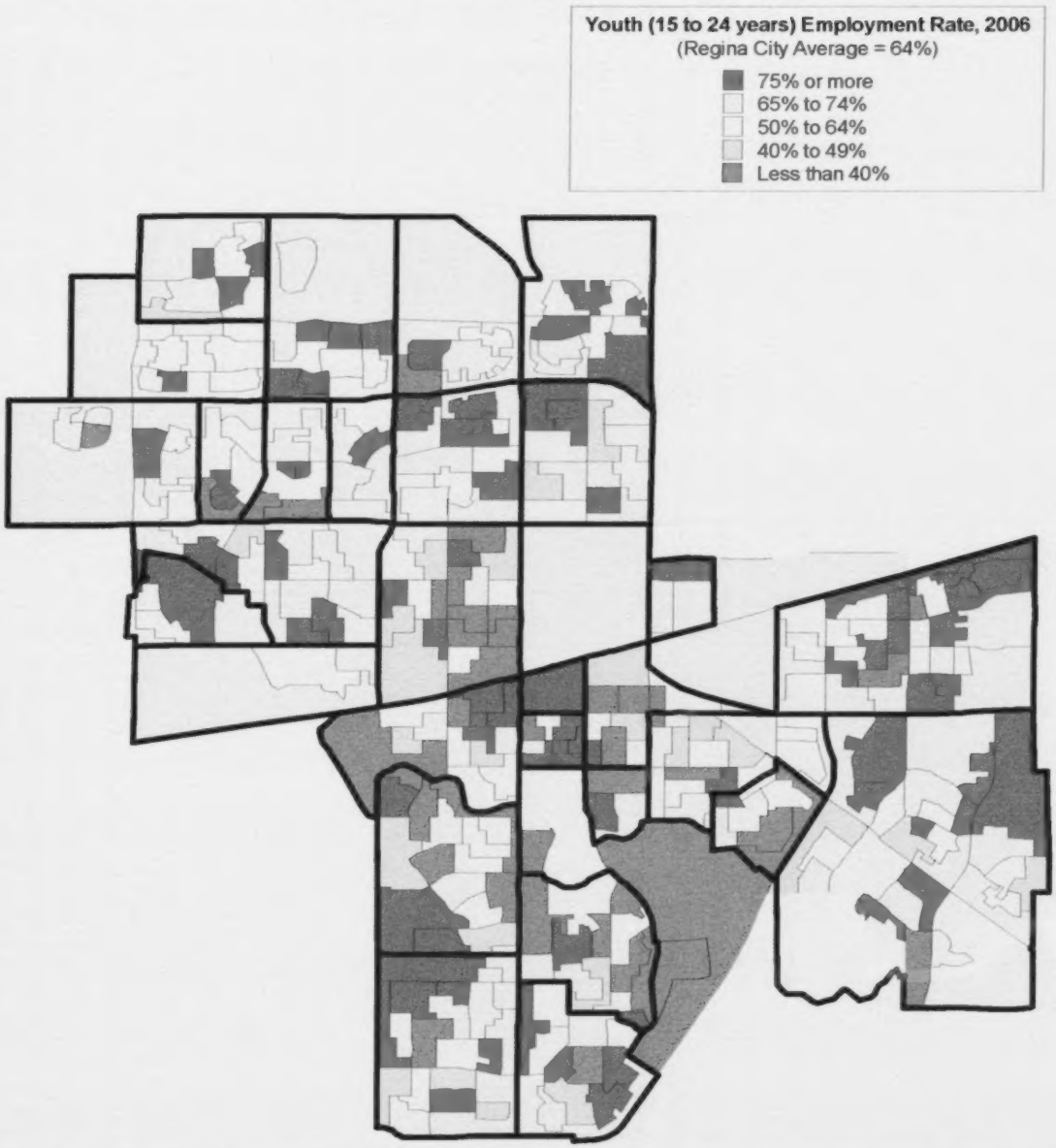


Table 10.9 contains additional information about the labour market activities of Regina residents including how many work at home or are self-employed. Commuting patterns in the spring of 2006 are also included.

Employment typically grew rapidly from 2001 to 2006 in communities that are expanding such as Arcola East and Walsh Acres/Lakeridge but also in Hillsdale, Dieppe, Centre Square, and Core.

Self-employment is most common in the downtown, Core, Lakeview, and Dieppe. The highest proportion of employees who work outside Regina are in Eastview and the warehouse district.

Not surprisingly, the proportion of the population that take a vehicle to work (among those with a fixed "usual" place of work) is highest in communities that are farthest from the city centre,

- Prairie View (97% drive to work);
- Walsh Acres/Lakeridge (96%); and
- Arcola East (95%).

Those who walk or ride a bike tend to live in the downtown:

- Centre Square (47%);
- Downtown (35%); and
- Core (27%).

Bus riders are scattered throughout the city with the highest proportions in:

- Downtown (18%);
- McNab (12%);
- Core (9%).

Table 10.9 Employment Indicators, 2006

Community	Employ-*ment in 2006	Increase from 2001	Percent of the employed who					
			are self-employed	work at home	work outside Regina city	Drive to work*	Bicycle or walk to work*	Take transit to work*
Al Ritchie	4,155	9.6%	4.2%	2.4%	18.7%	83.4%	8.3%	6.7%
Albert Park	6,120	4.7%	6.2%	5.7%	9.2%	85.1%	7.4%	7.7%
Arcola East	11,370	12.3%	5.6%	5.0%	11.6%	95.1%	2.6%	1.3%
Argyle Park/ Englewood	2,135	-4.3%	4.8%	5.1%	15.9%	90.3%	3.7%	3.5%
Boothill	1,220	-30.1%	5.2%	5.3%	14.3%	88.6%	5.7%	2.6%
Cathedral	4,085	0.5%	4.9%	4.2%	12.6%	72.1%	20.4%	5.1%
Centre Square	2,050	20.2%	4.9%	4.4%	8.3%	46.9%	46.7%	5.9%
Core	2,285	21.2%	7.2%	4.4%	16.8%	60.4%	27.3%	8.7%
Coronation Park	3,295	5.3%	3.6%	3.3%	15.6%	85.8%	6.2%	6.0%
Dewdney East	9,655	6.6%	4.6%	3.5%	16.8%	90.9%	3.5%	4.4%
Dieppe	1,430	62.5%	7.2%	4.9%	12.6%	91.5%	1.5%	8.1%
Downtown	215	...	17.0%	20.9%	14.0%	44.1%	35.3%	17.6%
Eastview	580	-27.5%	6.7%	0.0%	22.4%	90.5%	8.6%	1.7%
Gladmer Park	800	5.3%	6.4%	3.1%	12.5%	81.9%	12.9%	3.2%
Hillsdale	3,140	37.4%	6.9%	5.2%	19.6%	77.8%	16.4%	4.4%
Lakeview	4,230	-3.2%	7.4%	9.1%	10.3%	85.8%	10.3%	2.5%
McNab	690	11.3%	5.7%	5.8%	17.4%	81.4%	6.2%	11.6%
Normanview	2,145	-1.8%	4.3%	2.8%	14.5%	90.1%	1.9%	6.5%
Normanview West	1,735	-11.5%	7.0%	4.9%	15.3%	94.8%	1.2%	3.3%
North Central	3,695	3.2%	4.7%	1.8%	17.7%	76.5%	14.7%	5.7%
Northeast	3,165	1.3%	3.9%	2.2%	17.9%	88.0%	4.5%	5.2%
Prairie View	3,925	4.1%	4.2%	3.6%	11.8%	97.2%	0.7%	2.1%
Regent Park	1,285	8.0%	5.9%	0.0%	16.3%	90.7%	1.6%	6.6%
Rosemont	4,420	-6.0%	5.2%	4.2%	14.6%	87.5%	3.4%	6.1%
Sherwood McCarthy	3,425	-5.6%	5.2%	3.6%	16.2%	90.9%	2.4%	4.8%
Twin Lakes	3,685	5.6%	4.2%	4.5%	10.4%	93.7%	2.1%	2.6%
Uplands	3,065	-6.3%	6.4%	4.2%	15.2%	94.9%	2.4%	3.2%
Walsh Acres/ Lakeridge	5,325	22.1%	4.2%	2.3%	15.0%	95.5%	1.5%	2.2%
Warehouse	390	...	3.5%	2.6%	21.8%	82.1%	11.5%	2.6%
Whitmore Park	3,620	-4.6%	5.4%	5.8%	9.8%	87.8%	6.6%	3.7%
Regina City	**97,485**	**5.6%**	**5.3%**	**4.4%**	**13.9%**	**87.1%**	**7.4%**	**4.5%**

* excluding those with no fixed workplace

Figure 10.26 Self Employment as a Percentage of Employment, 2006

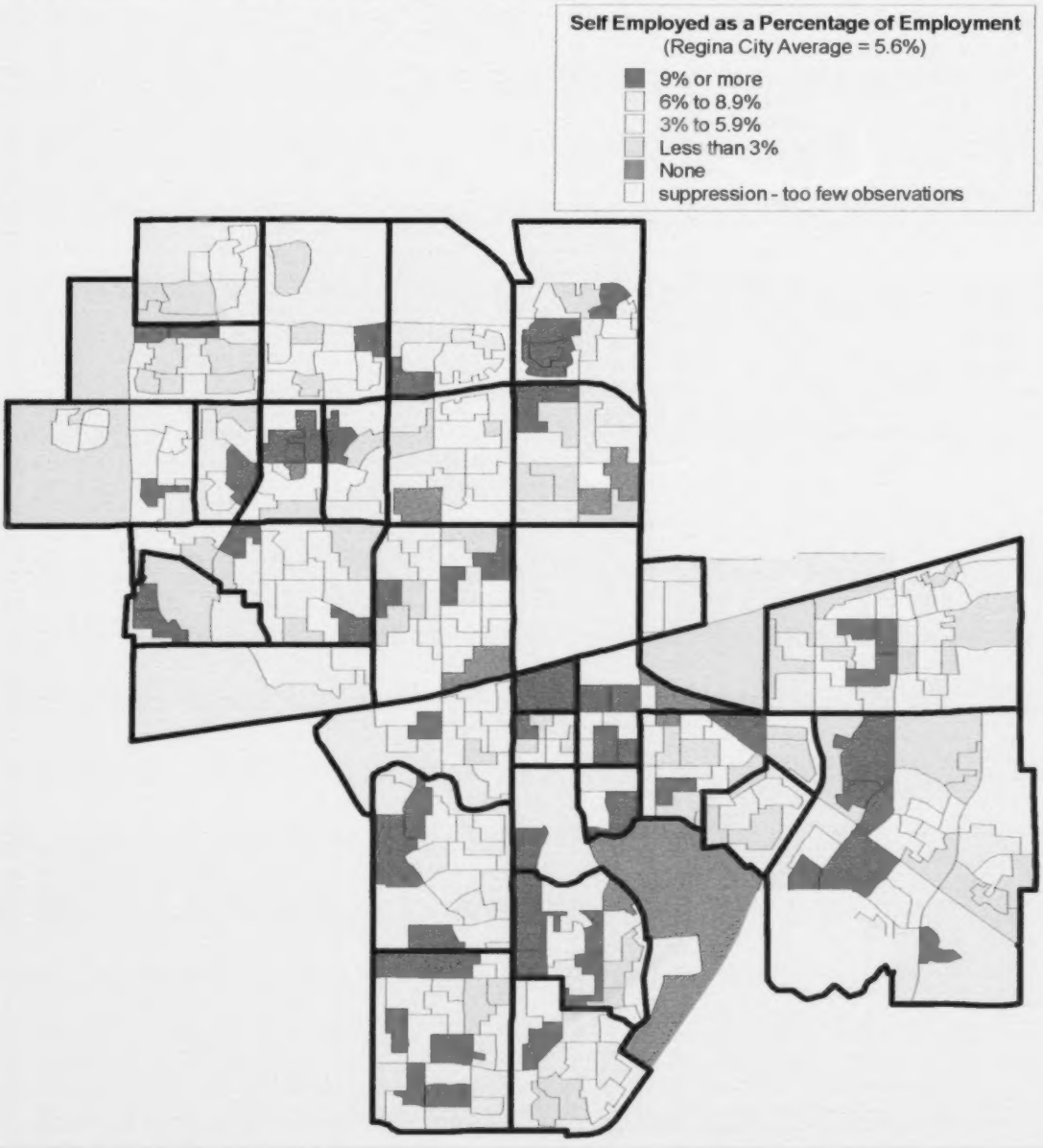


Figure 10.27 Home Based Businesses in 2006

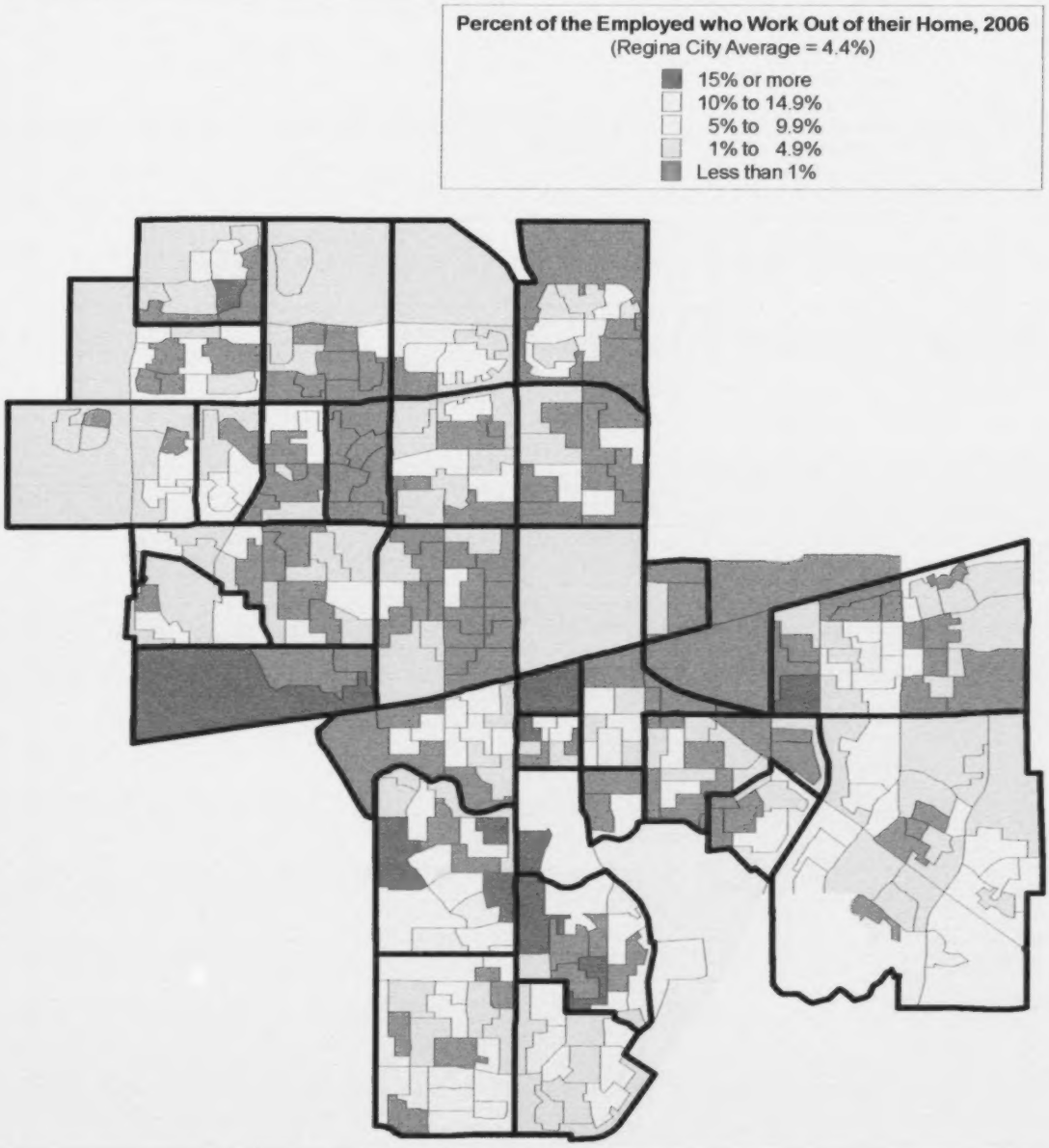


Figure 10.28 Driving to Work, 2006

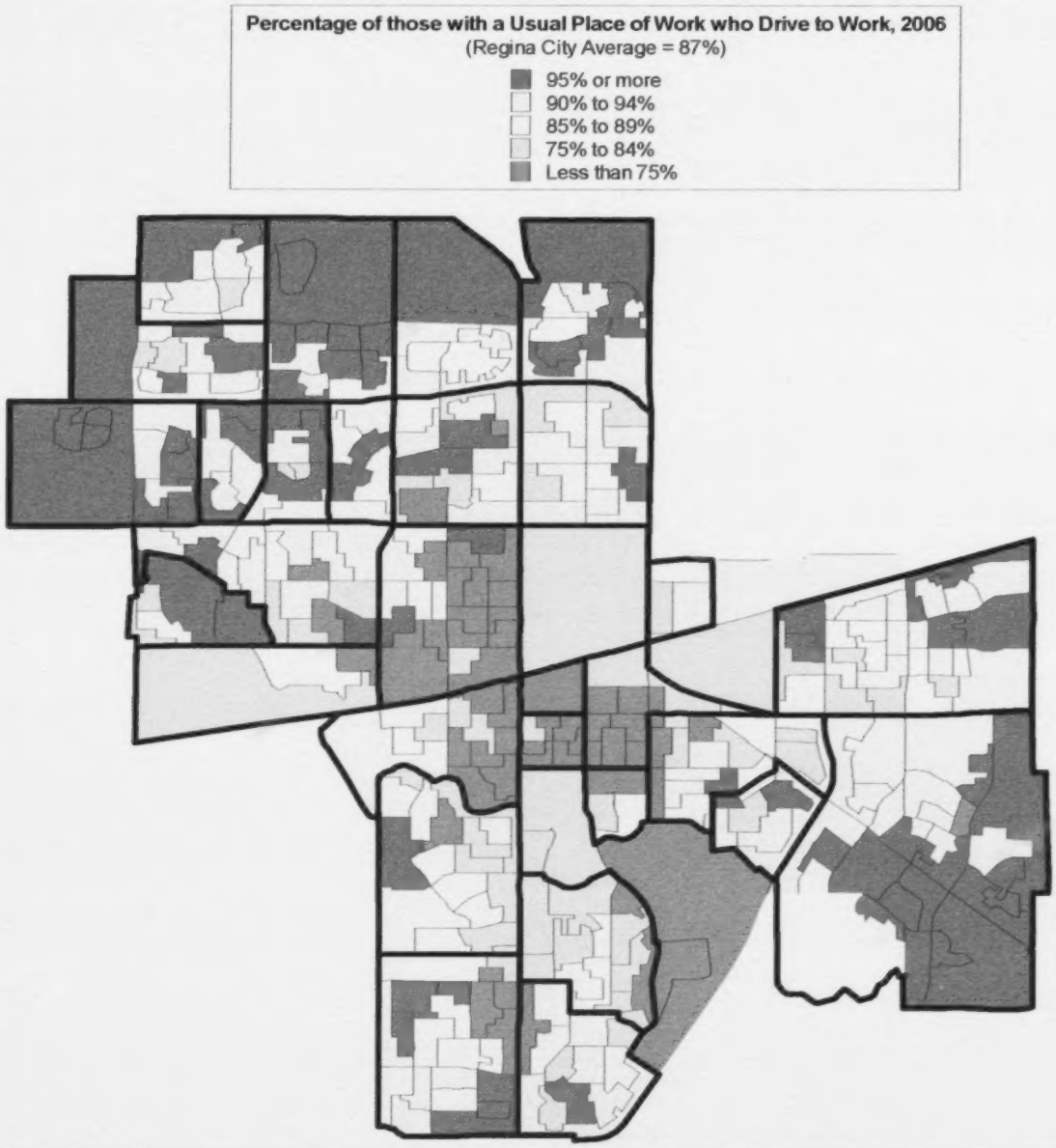

Percentage of those with a Usual Place of Work who Drive to Work, 2006
(Regina City Average = 87%)
95% or more
90% to 94%
85% to 89%
75% to 84%
Less than 75%

Figure 10.29 Walking or Riding a Bike to Work, 2006

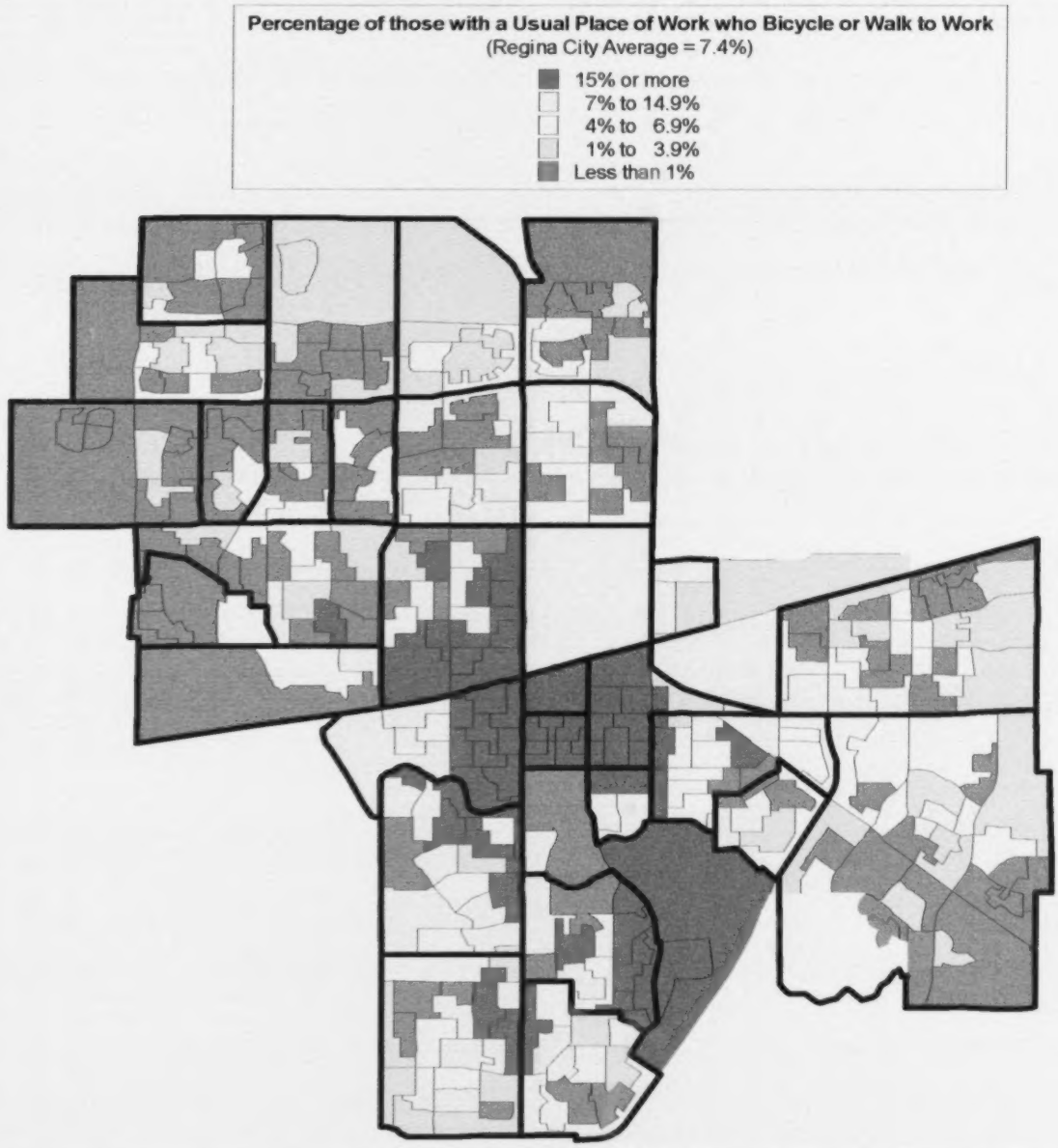
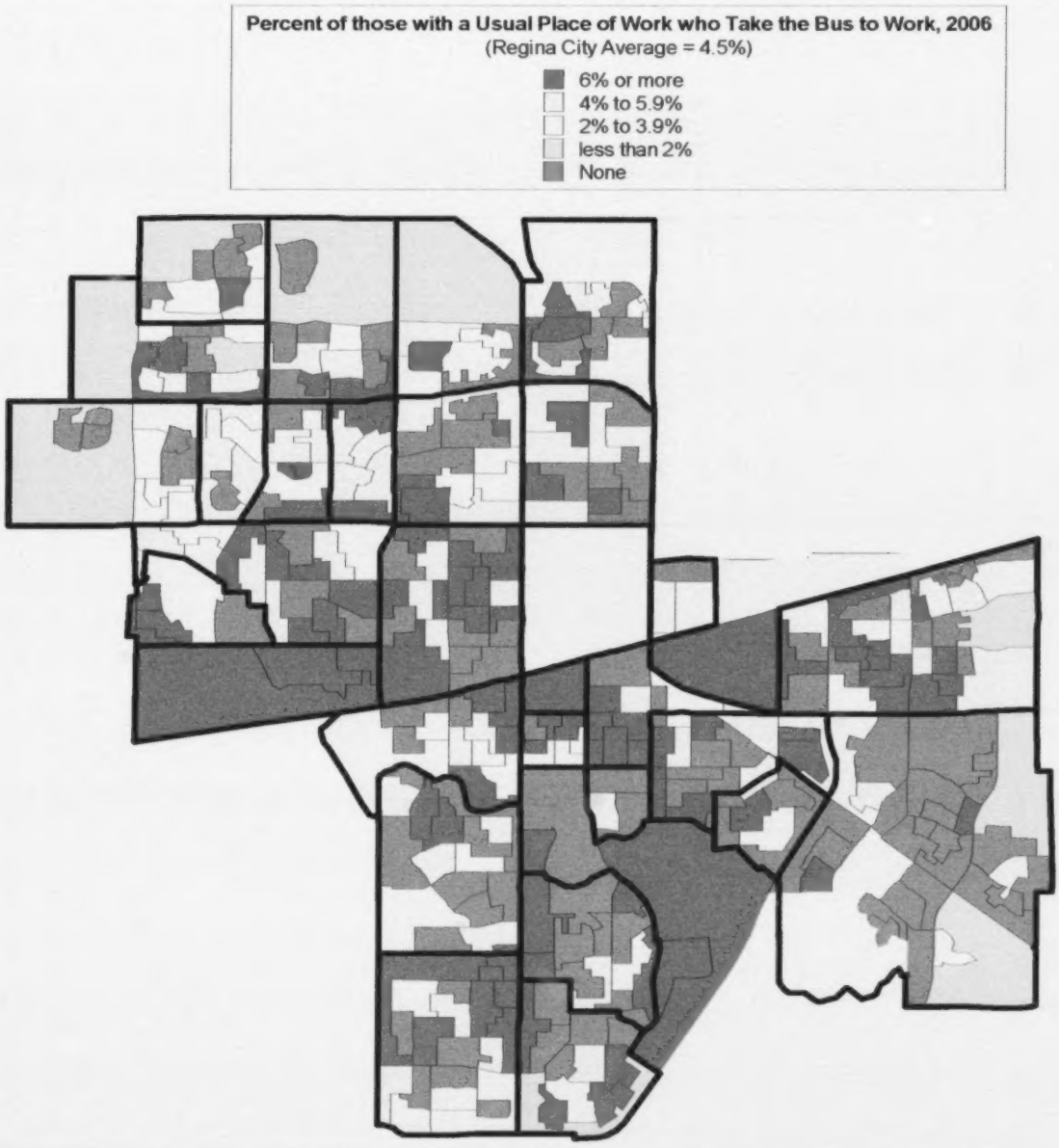

Percentage of those with a Usual Place of Work who Bicycle or Walk to Work
(Regina City Average = 7.4%)
15% or more
7% to 14.9%
4% to 6.9%
1% to 3.9%
Less than 1%

Figure 10.30 Taking the Bus to Work, 2006


Percent of those with a Usual Place of Work who Take the Bus to Work, 2006
(Regina City Average = 4.5%)
6% or more
4% to 5.9%
2% to 3.9%
less than 2%
None

The final employment-related table (Table 10.10) shows unpaid labour market activity, the proportion of adults who, in the week prior to the census, did unpaid work in three categories:

- doing house or yard work;
- looking after their own children; or
- looking after seniors.

The proportion of persons doing a lot of unpaid house or yard work is uniformly high except in communities with a high proportion of apartments, rental units, or seniors complexes such as the Centre Square and Gladmer Park communities. The highest proportions are in Regent Park and Rosemont.

The proportions who look after children tend to be highest in communities with a high proportion of young persons living at home and a relatively low employment rate among women — Sherwood/McCarthy and Eastview, for example.

People who look after seniors are spread relatively uniformly across the city with the highest proportion in Prairie View and the lowest in the warehouse district.

Table 10.10 Non-Market Work Activity, 2006

Community	Adult population	unpaid housework		unpaid care of children		unpaid care of seniors	
		At least some	More than 30 hours/week	At least some	More than 30 hours/week	At least some	More than 20 hours/week
Al Ritchie	6,265	93%	11%	33%	13%	17%	2.0%
Albert Park	9,965	91%	13%	29%	9%	21%	1.1%
Arcola East	16,070	93%	14%	41%	11%	21%	1.2%
Argyle Park/Englewood	2,900	91%	15%	46%	16%	19%	0.7%
Boothill	2,105	89%	16%	37%	14%	19%	1.2%
Cathedral	5,910	92%	10%	31%	11%	18%	0.7%
Centre Square	3,665	89%	5%	12%	1%	18%	1.9%
Core	4,015	91%	10%	32%	11%	15%	1.0%
Coronation Park	5,250	93%	15%	33%	13%	16%	0.7%
Dewdney East	13,010	94%	15%	42%	16%	16%	1.0%
Dieppe	1,980	91%	16%	38%	10%	21%	1.5%
Downtown	610	82%	4%	12%	7%	9%	0.0%
Eastview	845	91%	15%	39%	22%	18%	0.0%
Gladmer Park	1,435	90%	7%	16%	8%	13%	1.0%
Hillsdale	5,740	90%	10%	28%	8%	20%	1.7%
Lakeview	6,190	95%	11%	39%	12%	19%	1.1%
McNab	1,270	83%	14%	30%	10%	22%	1.2%
Normanview	3,005	93%	15%	42%	17%	17%	1.2%
Normanview West	2,390	95%	14%	43%	17%	14%	2.1%
North Central	7,000	87%	15%	36%	17%	11%	2.4%
Northeast	5,805	91%	14%	35%	13%	20%	1.5%
Prairie View	5,165	95%	12%	45%	13%	23%	1.6%
Regent Park	2,100	94%	19%	40%	14%	14%	1.9%
Rosemont	6,275	93%	17%	39%	14%	19%	1.9%
Sherwood McCarthy	4,450	95%	13%	49%	20%	14%	0.2%
Twin Lakes	4,790	95%	9%	47%	15%	19%	0.6%
Uplands	4,280	95%	13%	43%	12%	20%	1.4%
Walsh Acres/Lakeridge	7,005	93%	13%	43%	14%	18%	1.1%
Warehouse	525	91%	7%	28%	9%	5%	0.0%
Whitmore Park	5,290	93%	14%	40%	10%	22%	1.4%
Regina City	**145,415**	**92%**	**13%**	**37%**	**13%**	**18%**	**1.3%**

Figure 10.31 Unpaid House and Yard Work, 2006

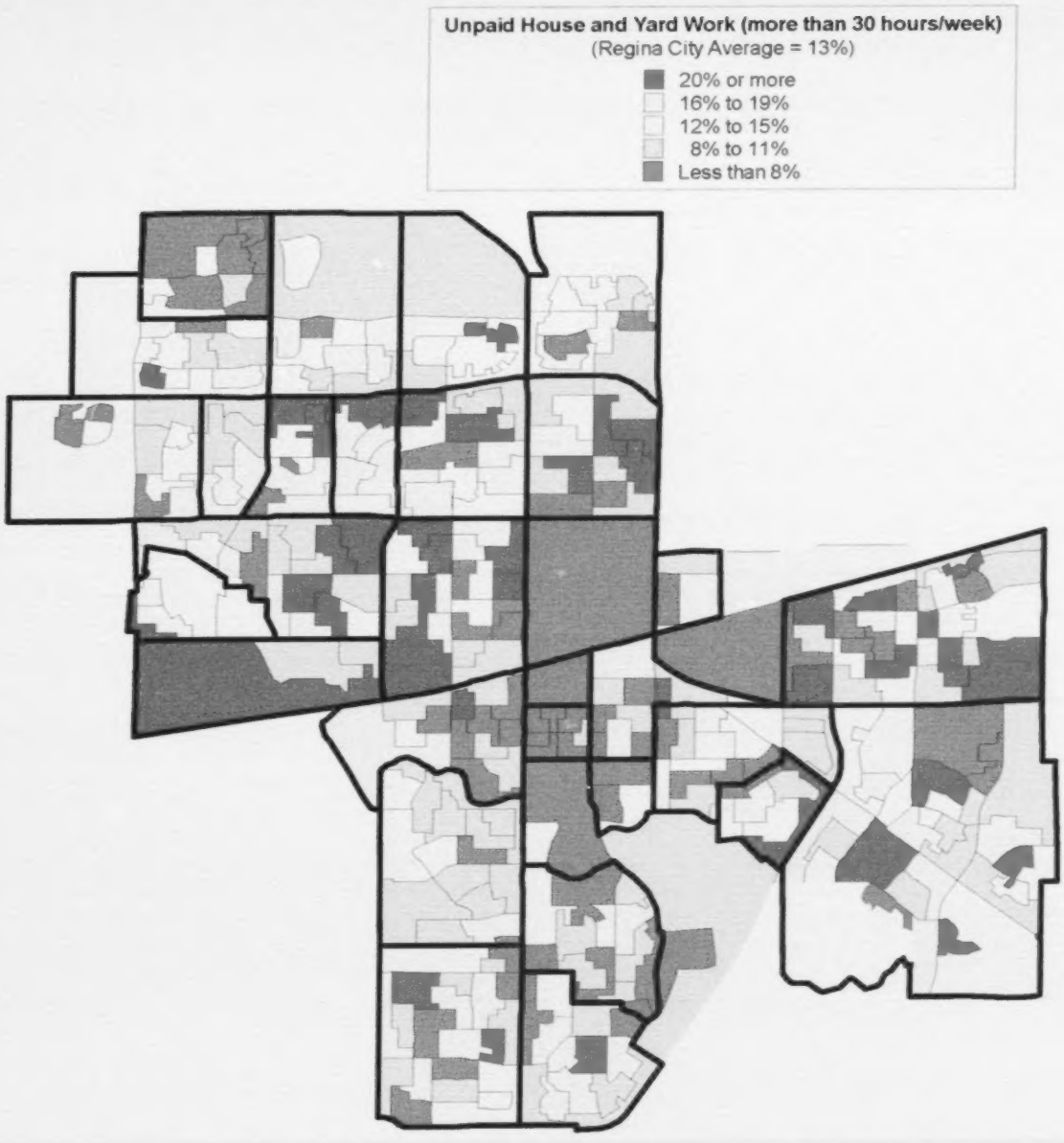


Figure 10.32 Unpaid Care of Children in 2006

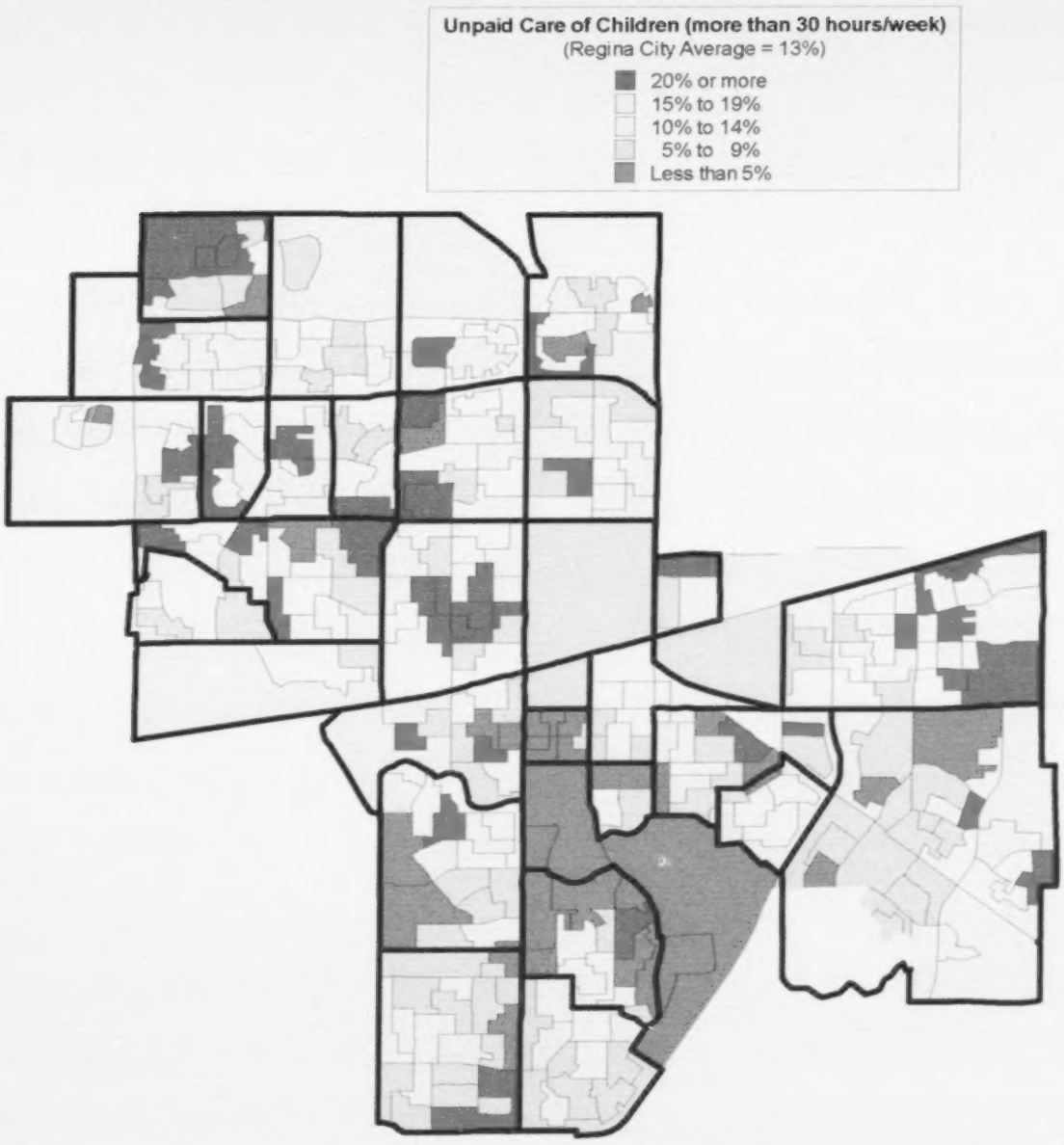
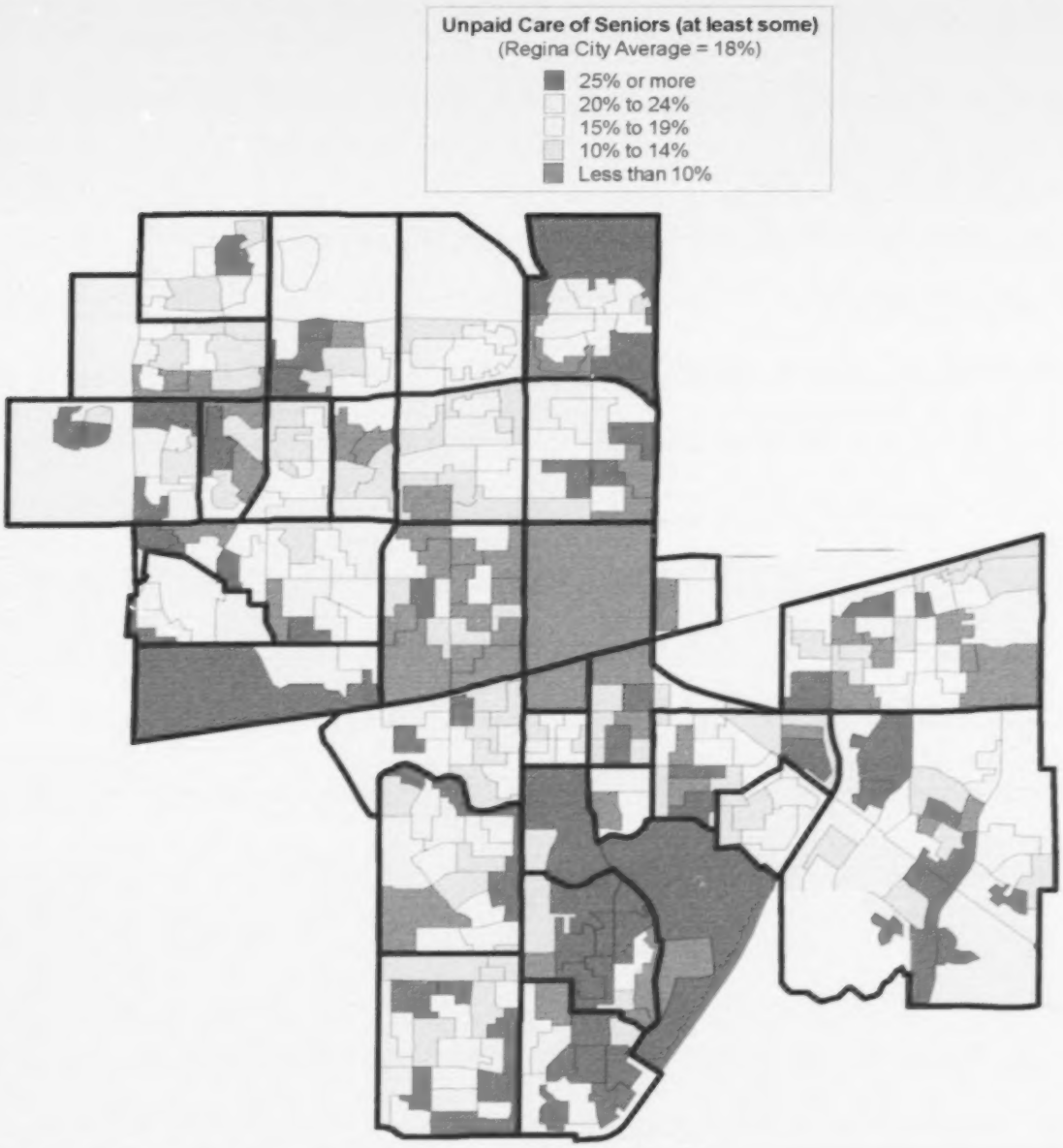


Figure 10.33 Unpaid Care of Seniors in 2006



10.7 Income and Poverty

Respondents to the census report on their income[1] in the year prior, that is for the calendar year 2005. Income can be measured individually, at a family level, or for the entire household. Average incomes are generally more indicative of the economic situation if they are measured for the family or the household so that two-income families are considered part of the average.

Table 10.11 shows individual, family, and household incomes for 2005. In each case those with no income (non-existent in the case of households but fairly common among individuals) are excluded when the averages are calculated. Unattached individuals or those living in non-family arrangements are excluded from the average family income calculations. A high proportion of single parent families will tend to lower the average family income for an area because only one income is usually possible in lone parent families.

The table also shows what proportion of the community's income comes from employment and what proportion comes from government transfers[2] and other sources[3].

The income pattern in the communities is generally consistent across the measures. Higher individual, family, and household incomes are evident in the Northwest and Southeast communities. These communities also tend to have a high proportion of income from employment and relatively low proportions from government transfer payments. The highest incomes are in Arcola East, Lakeview, and Albert Park. The lowest are in North Central.

There are some differences worth noting, however. The Cathedral and Centre Square communities have individual income levels that don't translate well into household incomes. A high proportion single-earner families and persons living alone is probably the reason. The opposite is true in Argyle Park and Prairie View where higher household incomes are evident even though high levels of individual income are not.

Changes in average incomes can arise from increases among existing residents, an influx of individuals or families with higher incomes, or some combination of these factors. From 2000 to 2005, the highest rates of growth in average household income were in:

- Cathedral (+39%);
- Core (+32%); and
- McNab (+28%).

Average household incomes grew the least in Hillsdale.

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1 Income is gross annual income before deductions and includes income from employment, self-employment, dividends and other investment income, government transfers, and alimony payments. Excluded are gambling and lottery payments, capital gains, income in kind, and income from the sale of assets.

2 Old Age Security, Canada Pension Plan, Child Tax Credit, GST Credit, Social Assistance, Employment Insurance, Workers' Compensation, etc.

3 Income other than from government transfers and employment is included in this category. The bulk of it is income from investments and private pensions.

Table 10.11 Income in 2005

Community	Average gross income in 2005			Change form 2000			Average income after taxes in 2005		
	indiv-iduals	economic families	house-holds	indiv-iduals	economic families	house-holds	indiv-iduals	economic families	house-holds
Al Ritchie	$26,764	$56,787	$47,339	15.2%	33.2%	20.8%	$23,020	$49,145	$40,776
Albert Park	$40,452	$100,579	$74,819	13.5%	19.8%	16.9%	$32,318	$79,616	$59,767
Arcola East	$48,602	$122,929	$108,018	10.3%	16.4%	12.1%	$38,091	$96,087	$84,725
Argyle Park/ Englewood	$30,722	$73,658	$67,689	17.4%	24.4%	20.0%	$25,614	$61,396	$56,558
Boothill	$33,915	$74,837	$65,602	21.5%	22.0%	25.1%	$28,344	$62,519	$54,800
Cathedral	$38,192	$90,728	$62,438	36.4%	49.9%	39.3%	$31,013	$72,394	$50,548
Centre Square	$31,381	$59,314	$39,736	19.4%	-1.6%	27.7%	$26,360	$49,712	$33,402
Core	$22,665	$45,043	$35,319	25.1%	27.5%	31.9%	$19,813	$39,956	$30,961
Coronation Park	$27,763	$59,621	$50,400	16.7%	24.2%	17.8%	$23,819	$50,910	$43,211
Dewdney East	$30,786	$71,219	$64,907	14.9%	22.9%	17.2%	$25,905	$59,997	$54,637
Dieppe	$32,317	$77,523	$69,728	14.4%	27.2%	18.2%	$27,067	$64,641	$58,397
Downtown	$30,044	$75,091	$37,132	...	...	...	$24,891	$62,137	$30,726
Eastview	$24,555	$48,815	$43,066	28.0%	33.2%	23.4%	$21,522	$43,416	$37,999
Gladmer Park	$26,993	$56,483	$46,330	6.7%	-2.6%	13.4%	$23,633	$48,783	$40,159
Hillsdale	$35,297	$86,672	$67,023	-4.8%	5.9%	0.2%	$28,959	$70,347	$54,727
Lakeview	$44,568	$102,829	$86,391	22.3%	28.6%	24.5%	$35,413	$81,685	$68,505
McNab	$29,221	$58,177	$45,687	28.0%	18.6%	27.8%	$25,279	$49,956	$39,779
Normanview	$29,912	$68,081	$60,717	15.3%	28.7%	19.3%	$25,382	$57,847	$51,391
Normanview West	$34,470	$81,846	$72,338	18.1%	23.0%	17.1%	$28,583	$67,665	$59,808
North Central	$19,671	$40,036	$34,957	7.7%	20.3%	15.5%	$17,562	$36,260	$31,305
Northeast	$25,063	$54,002	$43,856	13.7%	27.7%	15.5%	$21,841	$47,157	$38,229
Prairie View	$38,143	$98,727	$93,382	9.9%	19.3%	17.3%	$31,010	$80,191	$75,876
Regent Park	$30,151	$65,371	$59,374	18.0%	25.5%	18.6%	$25,209	$55,342	$49,880
Rosemont	$29,011	$62,243	$54,450	15.1%	20.2%	15.0%	$24,790	$53,302	$46,437
Sherwood McCarthy	$32,245	$76,606	$71,575	14.1%	20.0%	15.2%	$27,062	$64,243	$59,886
Twin Lakes	$39,023	$93,649	$85,566	21.2%	23.9%	27.0%	$31,599	$75,837	$69,519
Uplands	$32,623	$78,216	$72,352	11.1%	15.2%	10.3%	$27,246	$65,205	$60,328
Walsh Acres/ Lakeridge	$40,328	$99,631	$92,992	22.7%	25.1%	19.6%	$32,707	$80,528	$75,124
Warehouse	$32,082	$70,220	$61,113	...	...	...	$27,339	$59,428	$52,069
Whitmore Park	$39,654	$94,112	$82,446	17.8%	19.5%	19.9%	$32,074	$76,546	$66,964
Regina City	**$36,022**	**$81,975**	**$67,172**	**21.6%**	**23.9%**	**20.3%**	**$29,650**	**$67,219**	**$55,290**

Figure 10.34 Average Individual Income (among those 15 and older with at least some income), 2005

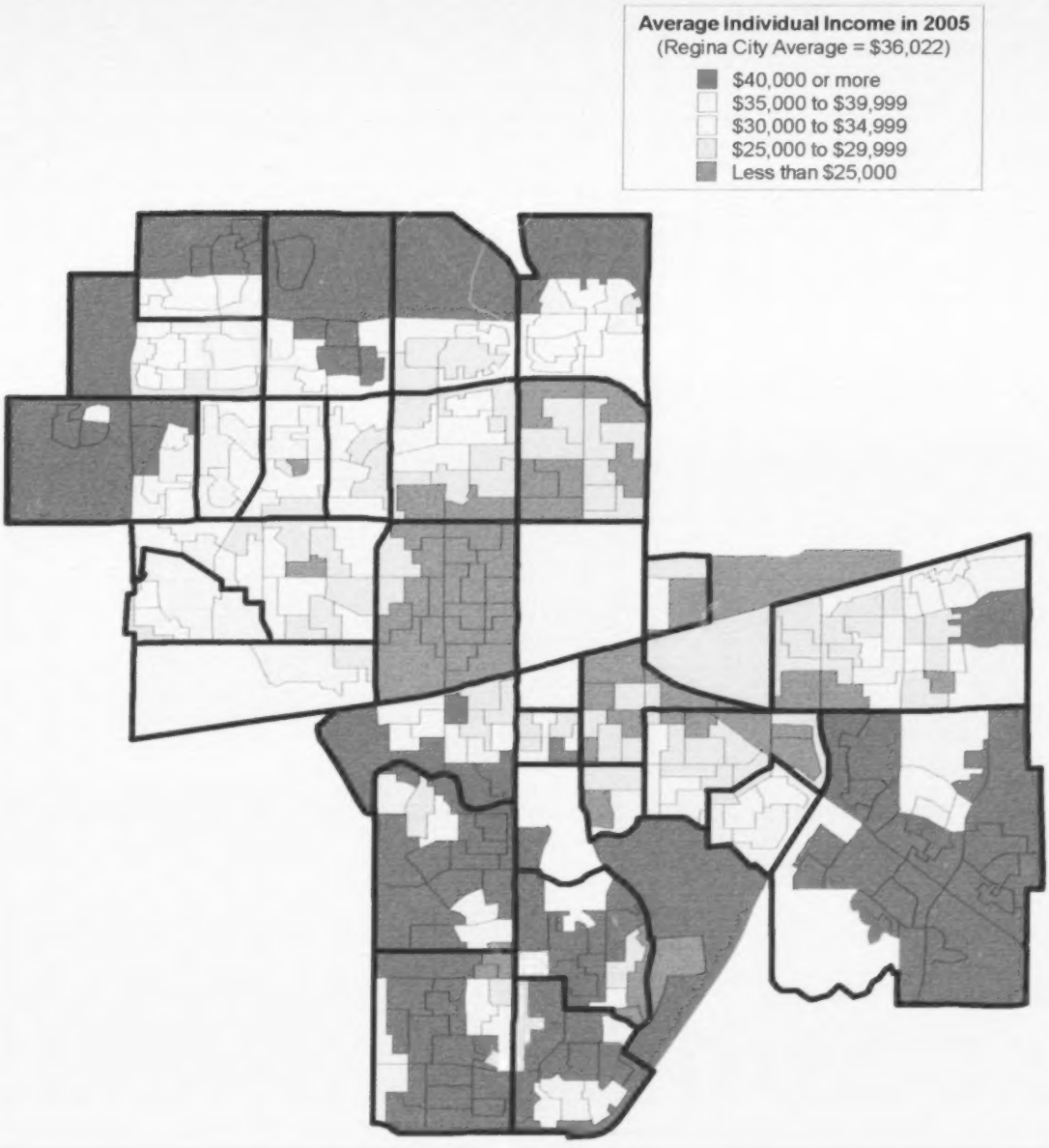


Figure 10.35 Average Income for Economic Families, 2005

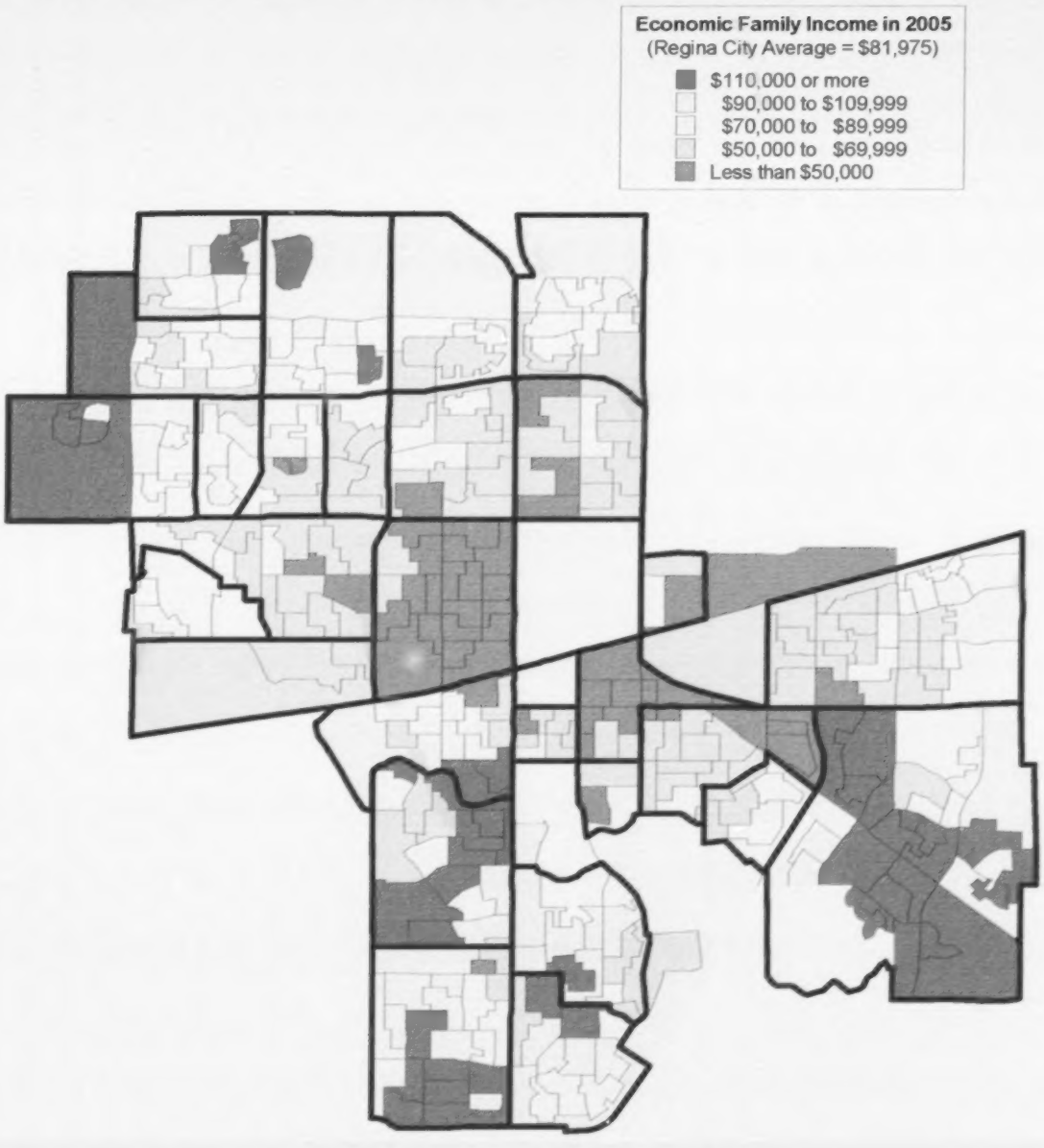
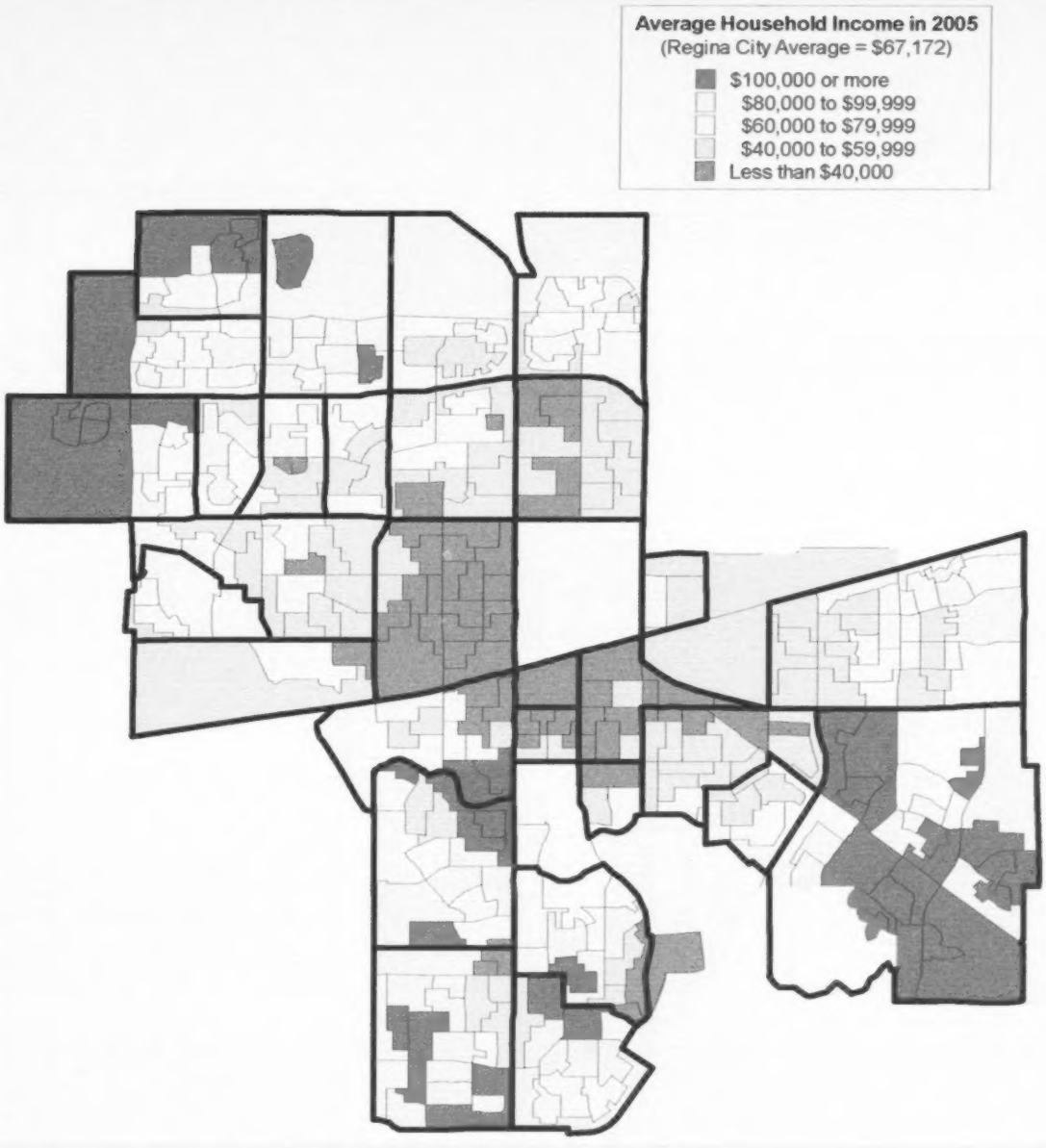


Figure 10.36 Average Household Income, 2005



Poverty and Low Income

The final table in this section, Table 10.12, contains information about poverty and low incomes, namely the proportion of people who live in households that are below what Statistics Canada's Low Income Cutoff (LICO). The LICO is an income level, adjusted for family size and location, below which households are considered in "straightened circumstances" because they spend a disproportionately high amount on the basic necessities of food, clothing, and shelter. The LICO is widely used as a poverty measure (it is often referred to as the "poverty line") although it is more properly seen as a measure of income inequality.

Using the low income cutoff (LICO), the lowest poverty rates (under 5%) are in Walsh Acres, Twin Lakes, and Normanview West, and the highest are in the North Central and Core communities. These communities also tend to have a high proportion of income from government transfer payments.

Table 10.12 Low Income Measures for 2005

	sources of family income			after tax income below the LICO			30% or more of income on rent or major payments	
	from employ-ment	from govern-ment transfers	from other sources	percent of individuals	percent of families	percent of house-holds	percent of home owners	percent of renters
Al Ritchie	80%	14%	6%	10.6%	30.5%	16.8%	15.3%	32%
Albert Park	67%	8%	25%	4.8%	21.4%	7.9%	9.0%	37%
Arcola East	83%	4%	13%	2.4%	10.8%	3.2%	8.7%	40%
Argyle Park/ Englewood	85%	8%	7%	5.5%	17.3%	7.4%	8.3%	49%
Boothill	72%	12%	16%	5.2%	16.1%	4.4%	13.0%	33%
Cathedral	87%	6%	7%	9.8%	31.3%	16.3%	12.0%	42%
Centre Square	69%	12%	19%	8.5%	27.4%	22.5%	9.9%	39%
Core	70%	22%	8%	20.5%	35.6%	27.7%	18.8%	44%
Coronation Park	72%	15%	13%	7.7%	21.2%	11.4%	13.4%	38%
Dewdney East	84%	9%	6%	5.7%	24.4%	8.7%	14.1%	35%
Dieppe	81%	9%	10%	3.9%	32.5%	5.5%	9.1%	35%
Downtown	78%	10%	12%		44.2%	26.8%		65%
Eastview	65%	23%	12%	9.8%	27.8%	14.7%	13.4%	23%
Gladmer Park	65%	14%	21%	9.3%	30.7%	21.9%	24.4%	41%
Hillsdale	67%	9%	24%	4.9%	34.7%	12.6%	10.3%	51%
Lakeview	79%	6%	14%	3.3%	11.6%	4.5%	10.6%	31%
McNab	61%	22%	17%	11.4%	15.0%	14.4%	21.3%	49%
Normanview	77%	11%	13%	5.0%	25.3%	7.2%	12.7%	29%
Normanview West	83%	6%	10%	1.2%	14.1%	3.2%	5.9%	25%
North Central	66%	28%	6%	31.2%	44.4%	37.7%	20.3%	54%
Northeast	69%	20%	11%	9.7%	24.8%	13.4%	15.5%	44%
Prairie View	87%	5%	8%	5.3%	19.2%	4.4%	9.1%	31%
Regent Park	69%	15%	16%	9.6%	4.8%	14.3%	11.4%	32%
Rosemont	77%	12%	11%	8.5%	23.2%	10.0%	13.1%	36%
Sherwood McCarthy	88%	6%	6%	3.9%	16.7%	4.7%	14.6%	28%
Twin Lakes	88%	5%	7%	2.4%	9.2%	1.7%	6.6%	28%
Uplands	83%	8%	10%	4.3%	11.8%	5.0%	11.4%	32%
Walsh Acres/ Lakeridge	86%	4%	9%	1.2%	10.6%	1.3%	6.4%	23%
Warehouse	88%	7%	5%	12.1%	32.4%	16.9%	11.9%	58%
Whitmore Park	78%	8%	14%	2.9%	20.2%	4.0%	8.2%	42%
Regina City	**80%**	**9%**	**12%**	**7.0%**	**25.6%**	**10.6%**	**11.8%**	**41%**

Figure 10.37 Government Transfer Payments as a Percentage of Family Income, 2005

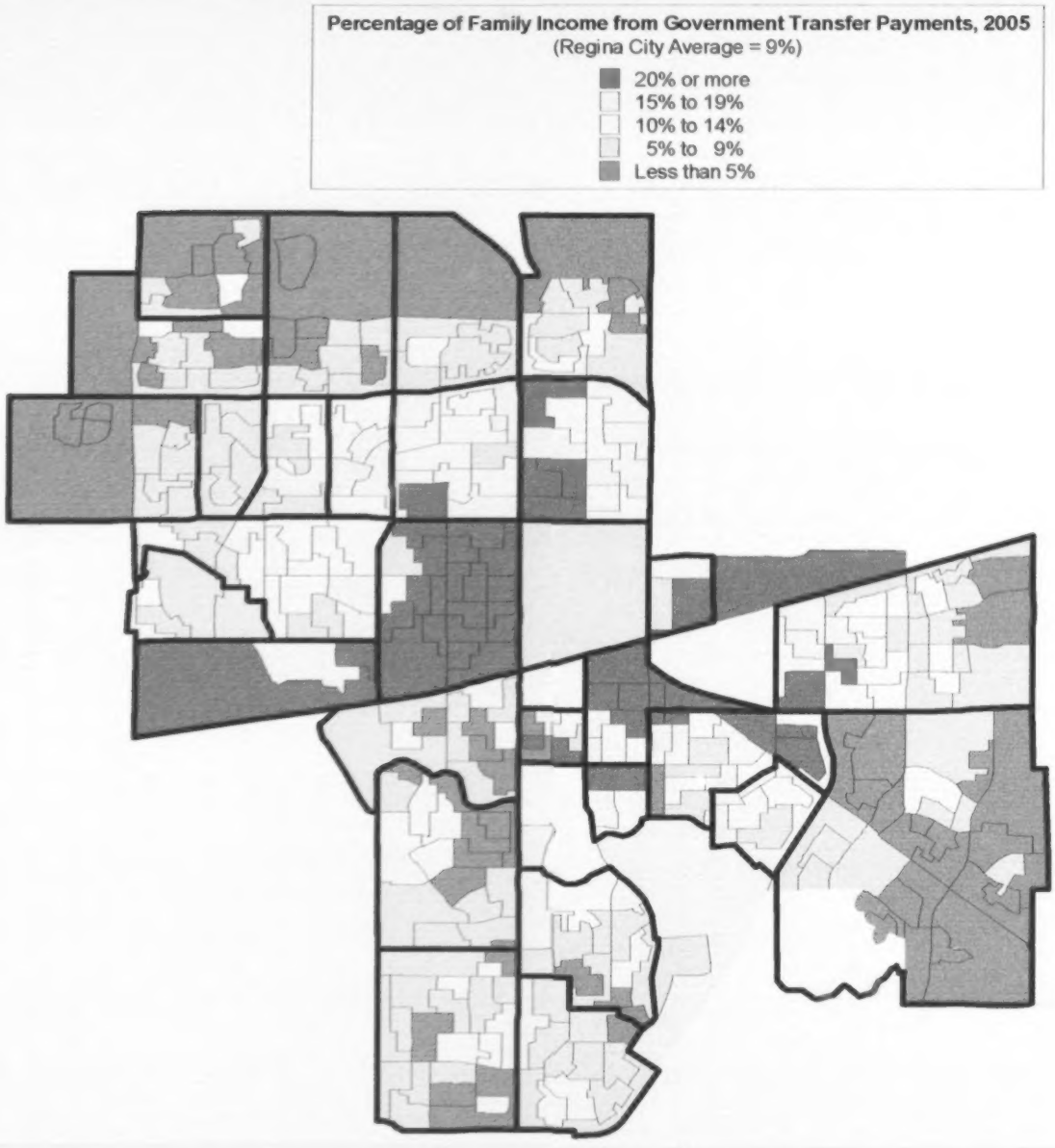
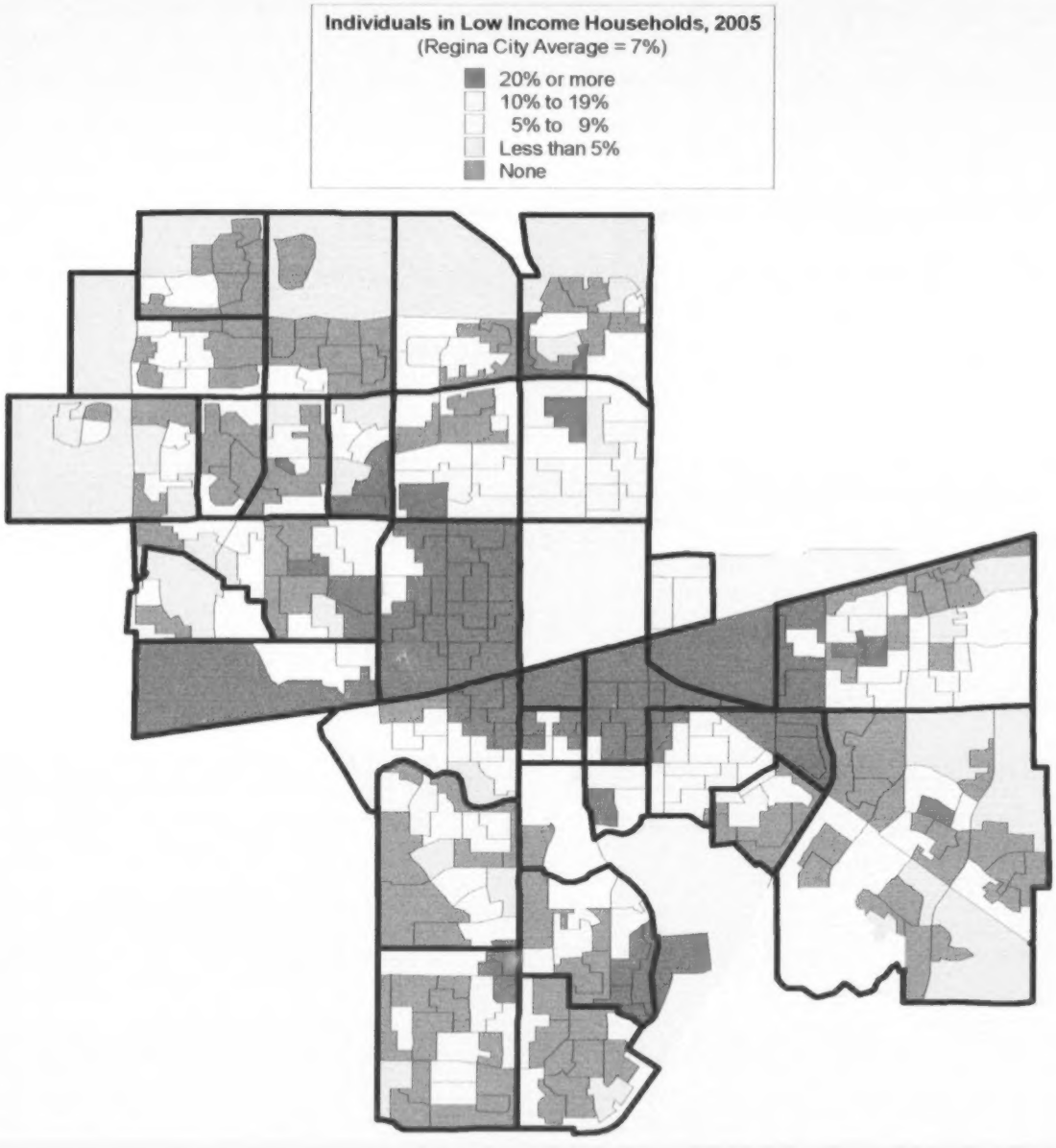

Percentage of Family Income from Government Transfer Payments, 2005
(Regina City Average = 9%)
20% or more
15% to 19%
10% to 14%
5% to 9%
Less than 5%

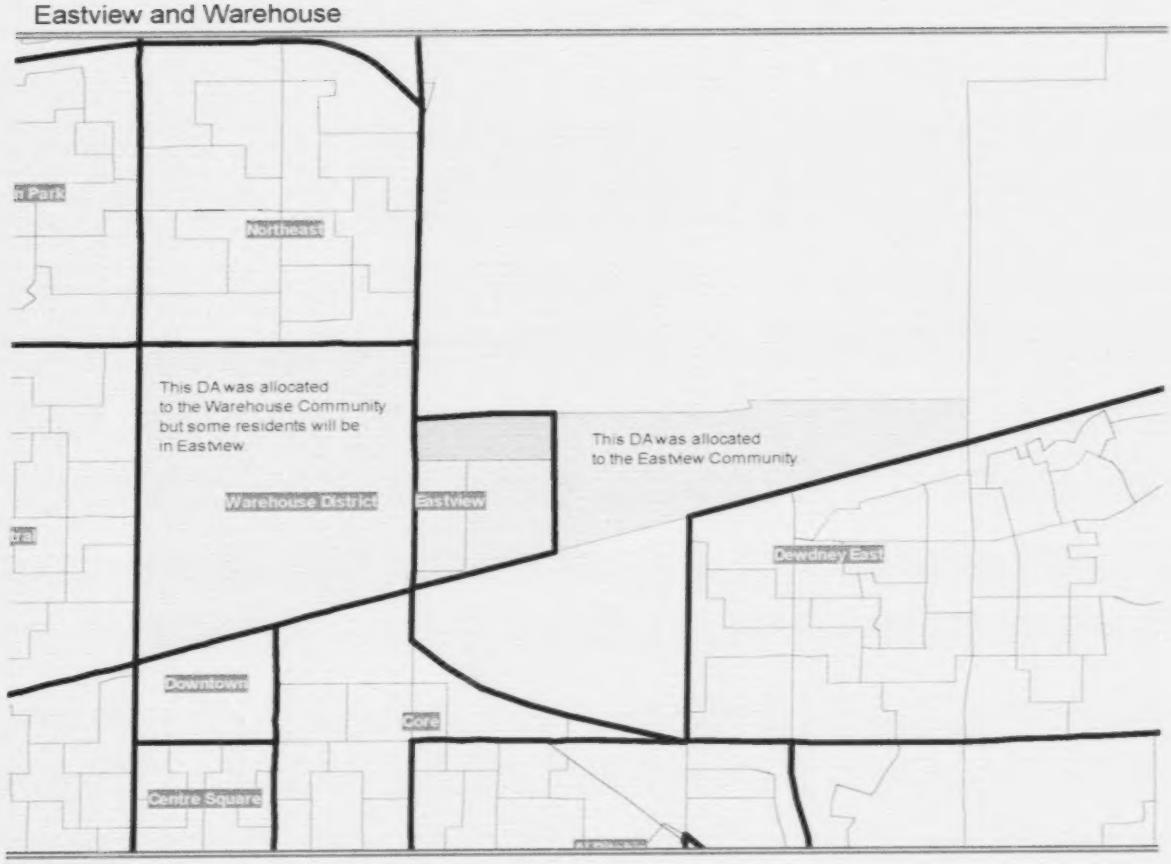
Figure 10.38 Individuals in Low Income Households, 2005



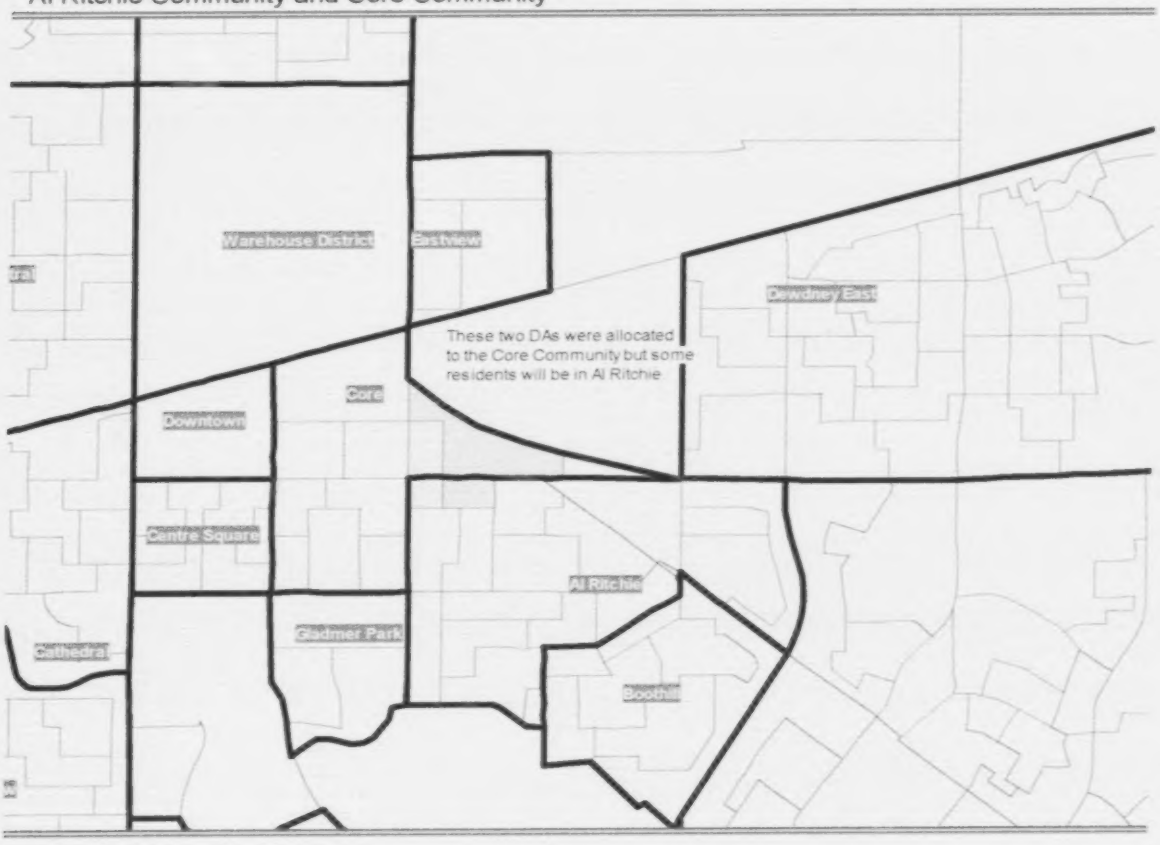
APPENDIX A
DIFFERENCES BETWEEN DISSEMINATION AREA (DA) BOUNDARIES AND COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION BOUNDARIES

Northeast Community

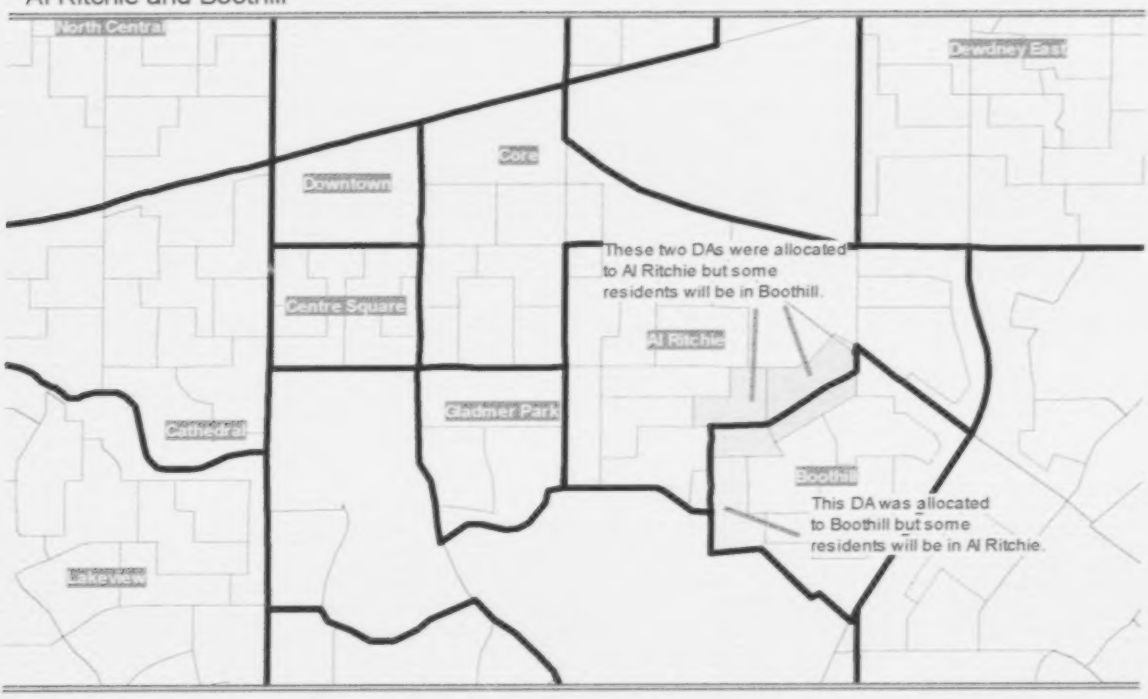
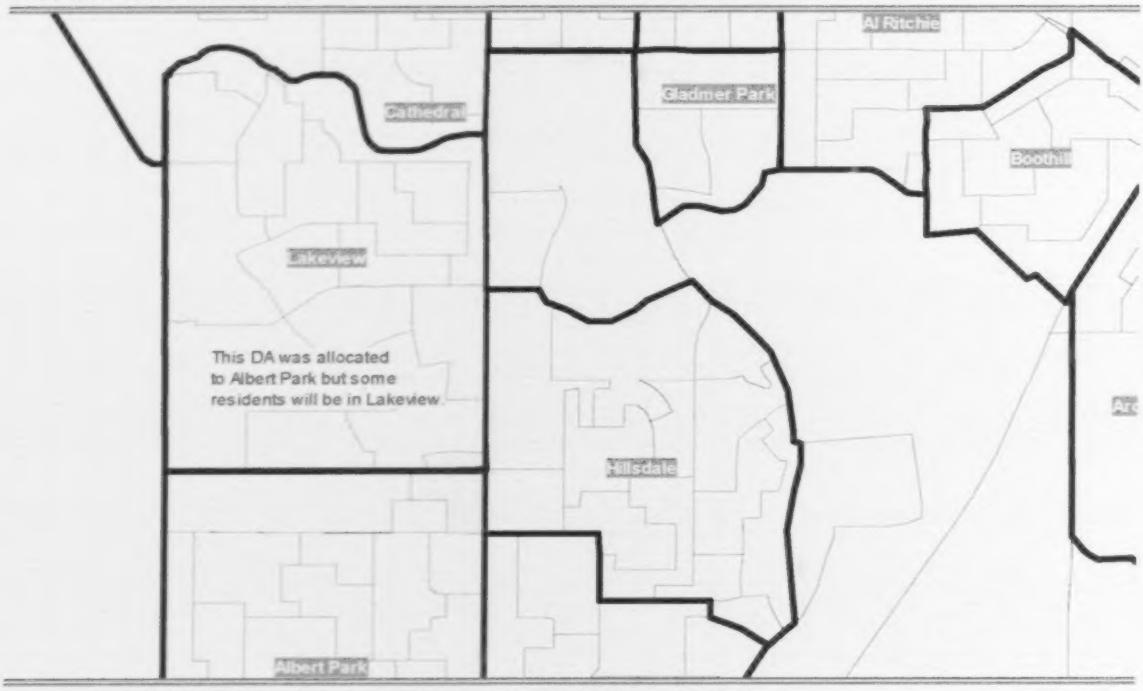
Eastview and Warehouse



Al Ritchie Community and Core Community



Al Ritchie and Boothill



Albert Park and Lakeview